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rtiser has paid particularly correct method of fillings he received the premius for his specimens, he with them Price \$1. desirous of having artiful Mineral or unchangeable of the history of the perfectivity. Single pivot teel than any other place it whole setts furnished of

tted to refer to

LIBERATOR. PAGE.]

u Loring, Sandwick ;- B el Thatcher, Barnstable cut, Dennis; George O. Brown, Indozer; Jo-

lams, Pautucket;—Wm S. Gould, Warnick. Benson, Brooklyn;—S. Osborn, New-Haven;— h;—John S. Hall, East

et and Thomas Van Raales S. Morton, Albany;
John H. Barker, Peru;

well, Alleghany ;- J. B. ston, West Grove; Jo-mas Peart, Enterprise; ille; B. Kent, Indrew's on; Rev. C. A. Boyd,

on ... All of the control of the con

TER GENERAL. Postmaster may enclose sher of a newspaper, to d person, and frank the

y should always design





The evidence bearing upon the subject, contained

would have been null and void, and the slaves would have become the property of his heirs at law. These

acts, taken in connexion with Mr. Gibson's sudden

death, explain to our minds the whole transaction He was summoned to depart with his work unfinish-

and important will and testament,—unwritten, be-cause if it had been written, a cruel and disgraceful

aw would have made void its merciful provisions,

consenting to, and aiding in, the departure of Bet-sey, the former slave of Patrick Gibson and the chil-dren, Helen, Jane, and Margaret, who have resided

as the rest of this community, at the date of the transactions of the latter for which he has been call-

I to answer at the bar of public opinion.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
W. CONGDON,

W. CONGDON, Chairman of the Committee. New-Bedford, Feb. 17, 1840.

PROGRESS OF LIGHT. We are pleased to see that the Episcopal Recorder has admitted a communication from the Hon. WILLIAM JAT, in which he sifts to the bottom, the claims of the Colonization Society as a means of putting down the slave trade. He shows by indisputable testimony, 'that the slave

He shows by indisputable testimony, that the slave trade has increased in the vicinity of the colony, that natives of Liberia have been its victims, that a slave agent resides in Monrovia, and that colored emigrants from America have partaken of the wages of iniquity.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1840.

Rev SES; Mught

Mr. 18AAC KNAFF, the late publisher, sferred his interest in the subscription-list ears, for two years from the first of Januer per subscription of the LIBERATOR for the direction and supervision of a comsing of the following gentlemen: FRAF-SANCE PHILBRICK, ELLIS GRAY LORGUEST, WILLIAM BASSETT.

NI. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

THE LIBERATOR.

and Important Investigation Innocent Defended.

ittee have now proceeded in this enqui-it was contemplated by the society in

which they were appointed. They not the proceedings of Mr. ohnson, led themselves, and cannot but hope

the excitement which existed at the littee was appointed; and, although mediate connexion with the charge unson, they are too important, in many passed over unnoticed. The commit-

n, wrote to Mr. Molyneax, at Savan-

ive any thing more than an abstract Its statements are, in brief, that this

persons had been sent to this town and the enjoyment of freedom—that

m, and by a provision made for that these facts were obtained from son—that Mr Nathan Johnson was wil-

go to Jamaica, but some others

would not be prudent, unless more to their late master's intentions— h an answer as will enable the friends

ther the change would be for their ben-

letter came a reply, that has also been

. Mr. Molyneaux writing most evidently igh degree of excitement, tells Mr. Rod-gentleman who wrote to him,) that all the

fifth day of December, the Rev. Henry

this town, wrote to a friend at the South

tt Sayannah,) in relation to this people, together with the reply that it called been published. The object of Mr. Jacker same as that of Mr. Rodman. It is not

cluding Betsey and her two chi

nd them, no slaves can be made free

Such a will could not be ad-

n at the South, and reduce

d the child Margaret, then in New Bedford, to hold to him the said Edmond forever.

freedom. Neither can any person le

once has been drawn, that Edmond Moly-ing had conveyed to him by the will of Mr. ot only the slaves on the plantation, but own children, with their mother and young

from which, by this father, husband and friend, had been released—a state of degradation and

galling and unendurable,

de, which would have only been rendered the galling and unendurable, from their having

he sweets of liberty, and known the pure en went of intellectual and religious culture. Nay, when the fintellectual and religious culture. Nay, when there are those who have believed that Pat-ck Gibson himself did, when he was about to close

seyes on this lower world forever, solemnly per-man act, by which he doomed to perpetual slave-his own offspring and their mother, after having

we every thing that an affectionate father and

t institution which places its iron fetters both up the body and the soul, and bring them within the

ore of those influences which are calculated to

The editor of a paper published in Worcester

mystery ; but to us it looks very much like a de in states the part of Molyneaux, to inveigle several into the "patriarchal institution." If the fill of Mr. Gibson left some twenty thousand dollars

· Possibly some explanation may clear away

be benefit of all his slaves, and made Mr. Moly-ax their guardian, directing him to emancipate all, send to the North those who remained in

orgia, and appropriated the money to their bene-that will may have undergone some important wadments, before being recorded. At present, it is possible for us to believe that Mr. Gibson acted

e strange, inconsistent part, ascribed to him in this count.' The account here spoken of, was one fur-

count also contains the following:—'Now, that Mr. Johnson should have been thus deceived, and that, too, by a person of Mr. Molyneaux's official standing, is a subject of deep regret. But I rejoice that these colored friends were prevented from embarking, and that they have been rescued from slavery.'

In a communication in the New-Bedford Mercury

of Feb. 8th, it is stated, that Mr. Molyneaux's reply of Mr. Rodman's letter, proves that Mr. Gibson had be benevolent views in relation to this family.

It is thought that these sentiments express the be that is now prevalent among us, in relation to we two individuals. 'A strange, inconsistent to sacribed to Mr. Gibson, which 'part' is, the did, on his dying bed, consign his children, sacripated and enlightened by his own act, to sla-

nah, it is said that we have a right to infer, that he

s to better than a kidnapper; that he is a kidnapper who has been engaged in inveigling a family of free essus into slavery; that it is possible that he may

assession of his unconscious victims, he has be arrying on a course of the grossest falsehood

een guilty of forgery; that, in order to get

seption; and, upon the supposition that Mr. Gib-add intend to act the part of the husband, the cent, and the christian towards his bondmen and advances.

nen, the views in relation to his conduct viich are contained in the extract we have given, make him out a scoundrel of the blackest dye—a man who has been guilty of a high-handed act of

ay, in appropriating to his own private use the city which a repenting and dying friend had eyed to him for a passport that should have been

s his own life, and taking the cherished ing of that departed friend from the place of or iberty and happiness, and dooming them, by a breach of trust, the atrocity of which is almost without a parallel, to perpetual servitude.

that he had no benevolent views in relation em or their mother,' and from the conduct of ond Molyneaux, Esq., British Consul at Savan-

by a New-Bedford correspondent. This ac-

I know of no other persons that these people it to but him (Mr. Molyneaux.) According to

from Mr. Jackson's friend concludes as

stated in his letter are untrue, except

e, ask leave to spend a little time

through the papers, it is not

(Concluded from last week.)

YOL. X .-- NO. 11.

dential agent of him with whom it originates had, in the manner we have set forth at length by numerous extracts from his correspondence, and by dered such a denial necessary, in order to prevent a suspicion that some agreement had been entered into between Mr. Gibson and Mr. Molyneaux, by the subject of the will might be endangered. at and examination of them.
th day of November last, a gentleman
who had felt interested for this woman cretion, and influenced by a sole desire to do justice to his charge, for the woman of whom we have been speaking and her young companions to remove to the island of Jamaica. The first arrangements had proved abortive, in consequence of the unwilllingness of the parties most interested to agree to them.

Now Readon would not exceed and adverted the validity of the will might be endangered. The last statement, which it is alleged Mr. Molyness of the parties most interested to agree to them.

Now Readon would not exceed and adverted them from ness of the parties most interested to agree to them. Betsey would not go. After further explanation, the objections were removed, and nothing prevented the fulfilment of his intentions. At the moment when he was expecting the arrival of his charge at the south, preparatory to their going with their friends and connexions to the place which had been fixed upon for their abode, a letter is received from the place of their residence, informing him that his plans are again interfered with, and his arrangements for their removal again rendered unavailing. And not only so. This same letter, written, unquestionably, from the best of motives, dictated by an ardent desire to serve those whom the writer tament, given the lite to all his previous course in rdent desire to serve those whom the writer tament, given the lie to all his previous course in ght he had reason for believing were about to relation to them, by dooming them to bondage as me victims of treachery and avarice, did, alardent desire to serve those whom the writer though such was by no means the intention of the writer, contain, as it appears to us, imputations upon the integrity of Mr. Molyneaux, which could not but ve rise to feelings of anger and resentment. Let ee what the language of the letter is, that we judge of its probable effect upon the feelings of a high-minded and honorable man. After giving what he supposes to be the principal facts, the writer goes on to remark, that 'Mr. Johnson is now they are strangers, and are now in the quiet pos-sion of freedom as a legal right as well as mutu-

al, some, who feel an interest in their welfare, are desirous to know to what extent, and in what form, their late master manifested his desire for their freedom, protection and happiness.' * * ' I request you to give me such information as to the will, prefore, to give any part of the contents. The reply is important. It gives the executors of Mr. Gibson's will, and an om that will, by which there is devised to Molyneaux, Jr. of Savannah, the sum of housand dollars, and all his slaves, thirtyquest you to give me such information as to the will, and to the terms of their freedom, as shall enable the friends of the persons in question to judge whether the change will be for their real benefit and the promotion of their happiness., The letter concludes with the expression of the belief, that Mr. Molyneaux 'will afford the knowledge of the facts in the case, whereby an opinion can be formed as to the improvement in the condition of those individuals whose removal to Jamaica is contemplated.'

improvement in the condition of those individuals whose removal to Jamaica is contemplated.'

It will appear, on a moment's reflection, that this language would be supposed by Mr. Molyneaux to be founded upon a doubt of his integrity. Let us remember that he had, in the correspondence which we have examined in the former part of this report, often spoken of these people going to Jamaica—that he had once made arrangements for them to go to that island direct—that he again provided for their depurture to that place—that he was the intimate friend of the mrn who had dealt so justly, because it is to this visit to this town, bringing with n, who were residing in Massachusetts in freedom, had been endeavoring, by the had taken in relation to the latter, to get

> must be given that Edmond Molyneaux, Jr. will not carry them himself, or suffer them to be carried, into a state of bondage.
>
> Now, however proper it may have been to have taken measures to obtain further light upon the subject before these people were allowed to depart, we cannot wonder that a communication containing such an implied imputation should have highly irritated the person to whom it was addressed. Besides, he had been charged with the support of these persons, and with the duty of placing them in the same situation that was to be provided for their relations and friends, and, by the letter, the right is assumed to have the most minute information as to state of bondage. ned to have the most minute information as to assumed to have the most minute information as to the particulars of the arrangement that had been made, that the *friends here* might be able to judge, whether, upon the whole, it was a good one. No one can doubt the right of Betsey and the children to judge as to the propriety of the proposed change, or of these friends to assist them in forming a judgment; but by the susceptible feelings of a southern gentleman who had been charged with the whole anagement of the affair, the course pursued would e regarded as an uncalled for and impertinent in-mence. We think, therefore, that but little surprise should be felt at the tone and tenor of Mr. Molyneaux's letter to Mr. Rodman. But it is said that the denial of the former of the facts stated by the latter, are evidence of his intention to be treachrous to his friend, and to the family of that friend, eft under his protection. A has been said that the tatements denied by Mr. Molyneaux are,—'the enment of freedom '- the removal of the family to maica '- in accordance with the will of Mr. Giboval of the family to son'—'by a provision made by him (by teill) for heir comfortable settlement'—'Mr. Gibson's be-

We will examine these statements in the order ev are named, and see to what extent Mr. Moly-

eaux's denial went in relation to them.

Could he have meant to deny, that they were sent to this place for the enjoyment of freedom? It would be the height of absurdity to suppose that he had any such intention. He knew that they were sent to a free soil, and he knew that while here, they must enjoy their freedom. To make such a decay, 1837.

Jamaica? Mr. Rodman says, 'they seem to have it in contemplation to go to the island of Jamaica.'
Mr. Molyneaux could have no more intention of denying that fact, than he could of contradicting the assertion that 'this family had been residing in the family of Nathan Johnson,' another statement made by Mr. Rodman. He knew the one to be as true as the other. He knew when he wrote, that they are all the letters to Mr. Johnson, the subject troughout his letters to Mr. Johnson, the subject had been talked about, and that twice he had himself arranged for their conveyance thither; and to suppose him to mean to deny, by his general remark, that the circumstances stated in Mr. Rodman's letter were untrue, that no such removal had been contemplated would be to have him contradict a feet. All that I can

Can these allegations be true? Can they be supported? We have no hesitation in answering these questions in the negative. We cannot believe them. On what do these horrible charges rest? Wholly on the reply of Mr. Molyneaux to the letter of Mr. Rodman, and the extract from Mr. Gibson's will.

Let us, then, look at them a moment, and see whether they will, if examined in connection with the facts which have been detailed in this report, warrant such inferences as have been drawn from them. it was contemplated by the section has been drawn from they were appointed. They ad into the proceedings of Mr. cohnson, tisfied themselves, and cannot but hope a stiefied those to whom they have, in the result of their investigations, not in the transaction ought not to subthe censure either of the society of member or of the public. It was written; and to appreciate the force of these members or of the public. It was written; and to appreciate the force of these censure either of the society of member or of the public. It was written; and to appreciate the force of these censure either of the society of member or of the public. We have already seen, by the extracts which we have given from the correspondence with her. It was not the contents of the letter to which he was replying. We have already seen, by the extracts which we have given from the correspondence with a person who had called upon him for information, by an imputation upon his character as an honest make the was appointed; and, although immediate connexion with Mr. Rodman. His integrity, as he supposed, had been doubted; and, with an individual who had thus questioned it, he could enter into no supposed, had been doubted; and, with an individual who had thus questioned it, he could enter into no supposed, had been doubted; and, with Mr. Rodman. His integrity, as he supposed, had been doubted; and, with Mr. Rodman. His integrity, as he supposed, had been doubted; and, with Mr. Rodman. His integrity, as he supposed, had been doubted; and, with Mr. Rodman. His individual who had thus questioned it, he could enter into no which he have supposed, had been doubted; and, with Mr. Rodman. His individual who had thus questioned it, he could enter into no which he have supposed, had been doubted; and, with Mr. Rodman. His individual who had thus questioned it, he could enter into no which he have supposed, had been doubted; and, with Mr. Rodman. His individual w

We have now done with Mr. Molyneaux's laconic epistle to our townsman, Mr. Rodman. We regret that he should have thought proper to send such a reply, because we know that none but the best of intentions led to the communication of Mr. Rodman; but we feel bound to declare, that we are not surprised at its contents, and that we cannot find any

the supposes to be the principal facts, the writing supposes to the principal facts, the writing supposes to the principal facts, the writing supposes to the product of the product of the product of the product of the principal facts, the writing supposes to be the principal facts, the writing supposes to the writing supposes to the writing supposes to the writing supposes to the writing supposes the principal facts, the writing supposes to the writing supposes the principal facts and those children's mother. We now come to the will of Mr. Gibson. That part of it which relates to the slaves has been given to the writing supposes the writ Bedford. And let it be borne in mind, that this section of the will, which is the only one that mentions slave property at all, gives to the same individual the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The committee do not hesitate to declare, that this provision of Mr. Gibson's will, so far from lead-

ing them to believe that he intended to continue his slaves in bondage, and reduce to bondage those whom he had already made free, and educated, con-

mate friend of the mrn who had dealt so justiy, benevolently and affectionately by this little emancipated family. And now he has before him a letter, in which it is intimated that he cannot be trusted dren his own; providing bountifully for their sup-with the custody of these persons—that, as they are now free, and on a free soil, before the friends are affection could dictate for the education of his offwilling to have them depart hence, some pledge spring. Proceed to the correspondence, examine it must be given that Edmond Molyneaux, Jr. will not carefully, look at the tenderness, the affection, the caretuily, look at the tenderness, the anection, the solicitude manifested towards his absent family, and the anxious father and friend manifested on every page. And when you have done so, we wish you to ask yourselves the question—Could this man have intended, when at his dying hour he transferred this family of his to his friend Molyneaux, to take back the boon of freedom, change the blessing of back the boon of freedom, change the blessing of knowledge, which ne had been the means of bestow-ing, into a curse, and place himself before the world in an attitude that would make his memory a hiss-ing and a-reproach as long as his name should be

emembered.

And here the committee are of opinion that they ould leave the subject with safety. But there are two or three circumstances connected with this clause in the will of Mr. Gibson, which go so strongby to corroborate the view which has now been tak-en of the conduct of Mr. Gibson and his friend Molyneaux, that we feel compelled to notice them. And, in this connexion, your committee would call the attention of the society to three letters re-ceived by Mr. Johnson from Mr. William Gibson, a nephew of the deceased Mr. Gibson, and, it is be ieved, the principal heir to his estate.

The first letter is dated

The first letter is dated

'Christian Stand, March 24, 1837.

Mr. Nathan Johnson:

Dean Sire—It grieves me much to inform you of the death of my uncle, Patrick Gibson. He died in Darien on the 12th inst., of water on the chest. He had gone there only the Monday before, thinking, by being near the doctor, he might derive benefit. I had no idea that he was so very sick until I was sent for; no idea that he was so very sick until I was sent for; but before I got in, he was no more. I hope, before this time, you have received a letter from Mr. Molyneaux. He will manage the affairs. Mr Cuyler, of Savannah, and Jona. Thomas, are his executors, and will, no doubt, do every thing that is necessary. Tell Betsey and the children, that all send their love to them, and hope soon to see them all. I hope you are well. I will be happy to hear from you.

I am, dear sir, yours,

WILLIAM GIBSON. The next letter is dated at the same place, April

sy must enjoy their freedom. To make such a deal, would be as absurd as to deny that they were at here to breathe.

'Mr DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter of date 10th instant, I have received. I am sorry that I cannot at present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children had it in contemplation to remove to make children had it in contemplation to remove to make? Mr. Rodman says, 'they seem to have it you are well.

'Mr DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter of date 10th instant, I have received. I am sorry that I cannot at present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children. Mr. Molyneaux being the person left to act for them, I did think before this he would have informed you as to the pursued. I hope make the present is a supplied to the present of the present of the person left to act for them, I did think before this he would have informed you as to the pursued. I hope make the present is a present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children is a present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children is a present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children is a present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children is a present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children is a present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children is a present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children is a present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and present, say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children. Mr. Molyneaux being the person left to act for them, I did think before this he would have informed to the present say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children. Mr. Molyneaux being the person left to act for them, I did think before this he would have informed to the present say any thing in regard to Betsey and the children. Mr. Molyneaux being the person left to act for them, I did think before this he would have informed to the present say any thing in regard to Betsey and the present say any thing in regard to Betsey and the present say any thing in regard to

The third and last letter is as follows: CHREIGHTON ISLAND, June 26, 1837.

Christophose him to mean to deny, by his general remark, that the circumstances stated in Mr. Rodman's letter were untrue, that no such removal had been contemplated, would be to have him contradict a fact that was notorious to all, and of which his own letters furnished the most abundant proof. We cannot, therefore, believe him making the denial ascribed of him, without supposing him blinded by passion, or destitute of an ordinary allotment of common sense.

The next are, that they were to be removed to Jamaica and supported there, in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Gibson's will contains no We now know that Mr. Molyneaux and Istention that the thin stant came to hand and in sorty to think Mr. Molyneaux had not wrote you. All that I can say is, that Betsey and the children are under the charge of Mr. Molyneaux and Istention to their death of Mr. Molyneaux and Istention that I can say is, that Betsey and the children are under the charge of Mr.

SELECTIONS.

n these letters, is important, and much of it of the ame character as that obtained from the uncle's Proposition to Disband the American Antisame character as that obtained from the uncles own correspondence. These letters are from the nephew, and (supposed) heir of Mr. Gibson. It is gratifying to find the same freedom from prejudice, and the same regard to the conventional courtesies of society. But what is more important, we find in this correspondence the most conclusive evidence of the benevolent intention of the uncle; and we think they contain in favor of a dissolution of our national organization, and the creation in its stead of a body irresponsible to the adolitionists of the that no person can read it, in connexion with that of the elder Mr. G, and entertain, for a moment, the supposition that the deceased planter, by his dying bequest, conveyed the objects of his affection to sla-

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

What measures can be taken to relieve the Exec rey. The oft-repeated expressions of kindness, and of solicitude for their improvement, contradict the monstrous supposition that their children, for whose improvement he is so anxious that he will not be satisfied until he has the proof of it placed before utive Committee from their embarrassing situation, which will at the same time meet with the general approval of abolitionists in all sections of the coun-try, we have not yet been able to see. Of one thing, however, we are certain, either a more efficient sup-port must be given by its Auxiliaries to the Society, as represented by its Committee, or the great object originally contemplated in its organization will be lost. The Committee were appointed to execute and carry out the MEASURES of the great body of ab-olitionists. Just so long as we remain united in re-

be satisfied until he has the proof of it placed before his eves, are only now in training for the cruel taskwars and degrading servitude of southern slavery. We have here also the fact that Mr. Gibson died suddenly. He was sammoned from the world, ere he had completed the benevolent work of emancipation which he had so long contemplated; and when he found that his days were numbered and that the work could not be done by himself, he in the only manner which would effect the object under the laws of the state of which he was a citizen, consignolitionists. Just so long as we remain united in reolitionists. Just so long as we remain united in respect to the measures proper to be pursued, our organization will work well—but no longer. Now, if one portion of the constituents of the Executive Committee believe all action, save that of moral suasion, in the most limited sense of the term, to be improper and mjudicious; if another portion believe, with equal sincerity that political action is the direct and manifest means which Providence has placed in our hands for the overthrow of slavery—if one portion depend more their privileges and aws of the state of which he was a citizen, consigned it into the hands of his friend.

Before we leave the consideration of this correspondence, we feel bound to call the attention of the society to the disclosure which it makes as to the in-dividual to whom Mr. Johnson vas to look for direc-tion, advice and compensation. 'I hope,' says Mr. William Gibson, 'before this time, you have received f one portion depend upon their privileges and rights as citizens to effect the slave's deliverance, a letter from Mr. Molyneaux. He will mmage the affairs.' 'I am sorry,' he says in his next, 'that I cannot say any thing in relation to Betsey and the children. Mr. Molyneaux, being the person left to act for them, I did think before this time he would have nd another portion eschew all such means as sinful and inherently evil, it is easy to perceive that the

and innerently evil, it is easy to perceive that the Committee cannot adopt any course of efficient ac-tion without misrepresenting a part of its constitu-ents. If it act at all, it must do so with the certain-ty of giving offence to many honest and conscien-tious minds, whose intense and watchful interest in informed you as to the course to be pursued.' And in the last letter he says—'I am sorry to think Mr. Molyneaux had not written you. All that I can say is, that Betsey and the children are under the charge of Mr. Molyneaux, and I suppose that every thing will go on as before the death of my uncle.

This correspondence, as well as Mr. Molyneaux's was in the hands of Mr. Johnson; and it is surprising, that, when asked who was the executor of Mr. Gibson's will be should without reflection have the course of their representatives is the result of their devotion to a good cause, which each man looks upon as his own. The great object, then, for which the machinery of our organization was created is measurably lost. It fails to secure the grand de-What then remains to be done? We have no

Gibson's will, he should, without reflection, have said Mr. Molyneaux? In these three letters from the nephew and heir of Mr. Gibson, it is three times What then remains to be done? We have no time to waste in vain regrets, and in sighing after a state of things which cannot exist for the future. The plan of a Central Committee of tried and competent men, representing no Society or Association, but simply acting on their own responsibility, with such means as the confidence of the public might extract them with an administration that confidence. asserted that Mr. Molyneaux was the person to manage all the affairs for Betsey and the children. This will dispose of that part of the charge against Mr. Johnson, that consists in the pat of his having said that Mr. Molyneaux was the executor to the will of Mr. Gibson entrust them with, and claiming that confidence only on the ground of their efficiency and faithfulness-leaving the State Societies to act for them-To return to that part of our subject more immediselves—the Committee, on the one hand, assuming no control over the movements of the Societies, and ately under consideration. Did this nephew, knowing as he did the provision of his uncle's will, believe, when he wrote these letters, that it was Mr. on the other, relieving the latter from any responsi-bility in the measures and sentiments of the Com-mittee—thus removing all occasion for any colli-sion between the two,—has often occurred to us as Molyneaux's intention, acting in accordance with the understanding of the parties at the time the will was made, to get possession of these people, and consign them to slavery? We will not say that it would be impossible for an individual, situated as he was, to have written such letters with such a bewell calculated to secure at once harmony in our ranks, and efficient action against American slavery. Such a Committee would be very similar to that of our English friends in London, the exertions of which, in reference to France, the East Indies, and he was, to have written such letters with such a belief; but we do say, and the feelings of those whom we are addressing will bear us out in the belief, that he must have been a most consummate hypocrite and knave. In short, the general belief now entertained in relation to this transaction, is founded upon a supposed course of conduct on the part of Mr. Patrick Gibson and his nephew, and their friend, Mr. Melyneaux, that would consign them to the rank of felons, and contradict the great mass of evidence which we have spread out in this report, of Denmark—its watchfulness in respect to the move-ments of our own Slave power—its prompt inter-ference in the case of Texas, and the captives of the Amistad—and its laborious accumulation of facts in regard to the state of things in the West Indies, all tend to convince us that the management of the cause in Great Britain is in able and competent hands.

dence which we have spread out in this report, of the rectitude of their intentions, and their earnest desire to conduct towards these colored descendants, as a sense of duty, in the several relations which It cannot be denied that in some parts of the country there is a jealousy and fear with respect to the powers lodged in the hands of the Executive the powers lodged in the hands of the Executive Committee, and an unwillingness to sanction its proceedings, which will be likely to increase rather than diminish. This was clearly evinced last spring at the annual meeting, in the fact that the annual report was, by an express vote, declared to be that of the Committee, and not of the Society—and in the resolution relative to the agents of the Society, the practical effect of which has been to shut out the Committee from almost every. State in the Union. At this very time the Committee are loaded down as a sense of duty, in the several relations which they bore towards them, should require.

One word more in relation to Mr. Gibson's will, and we shall bring this enquiry to a close. It may be asked—it has been asked—why Mr. Gibson, if be asked—it has been asked—why Mr. Gibson, it he intended to emancipate his slaves, and provide for their comfortable settlement, did not give such intention effect by making it a condition of the devise, by which the slaves and a large sum of money were conveyed to his friend Molyneaux? The answer is contained in a single line of the reply of the southern gentleman to the letter of Mr. Jackson. would not have been admitted to record.' no means of meeting. It is a painful position for these faithful laborers in the cause; and a sense of their past services and unswerving integrity for the last seven years, during which time most of them have devoted, without compensation, an amount of time and labor to the cause which, had it not been wrested from the hours usually assigned for repose, would have precluded the possibility of their attention to any other object, should prompt abolitionists in all parts of the country to relieve them from it as far as possible. Such a will would not have been admitted to record. Here we have a solution of the questions, why were the slaves not emancipated by will?—and why was an absolute and unconditional conveyance made of them to Mr. Molyneaux. 'No person,' says the writer of the Savannah letter, 'can leave negroes free by will, to be removed after his death to a free State or elsewhere; such a will could not be admitted to record.' Had Mr. Gibson made such a will as it is said he ought to have made, upon the supposition that he wished to free his slaves, his design would have been frustrated, the will

far as possible.

For ourselves, we are attached to our present form of organization only as a means of advancing our principles and carrying out our measures. Whenever it can be made to appear that some other mode of action is preferable, we hold our present the second of the control of th selves in readiness to adopt it. Uttering no vain lamentations over the past, we would lay hold upon such means as are still in our power, and which may present themselves, as best fitted to promote ed—there was but one way for him to accomplish it. The legal instrument conveyed the slaves to his friend, with ample means for their conveyance to a land of freedom; the unwritten, but more solemn the great and good object of our labors and prayers

From the Philanthropist.

It is painful to us to see the Committee at New whispered, it may have been, in the ear of his friend when the last struggle of death was upon the York so straitened in its resources. The truth is, it has become a serious question whether under Iriend when the last struggle of death was upon the it has become a serious question whether under testator; sealed, it may have been, with the tear of present circumstances, the national organization repentance, and delivered with the dread sanction of a dying man's last appeal to the friend of his bosom, save, in effect, already nullified it. What can it set the captive free, and sent them rejoicing to a land unpolluted with the curse of slavery.

Where are its resources? Its Committee we have excluded from all action within our several and the set the captive free, and sent them rejoicing to a land unpolluted with the curse of slavery.

The committee here bring their labors to a close. They have enquired into the conduct of Mr. Nathan Johnson, and have come to the conclusion, that, in bounds; and at this time there are state societies in all the free states. After having thus deprived it of the means of acting, we expect it, nevertheless, to be efficient! If we could persuade the state socibe efficient! If we could persuade the state soci-eties to let the Committee at New York conduct the whole business of raising funds and commissioning agents within their respective limits, there might b some reason in attempting to continue the national organization. This cannot be done; the majority of these societies will yield nothing.

What then is the use of the national society? An-

in his family, he canno the charged with having violated his duty as a faithful guardian of their rights, or as a member of this society.

With regard to that part of their labors which consists of an examination into, and an attempt at a refutation of, the charges which are bought against the late Patrick Gibson and his friend Edward Moly. consists of an examination into, and an attempt at a refutation of, the charges which are bought against the late Patrick Gibson, and his friend Edward Molyneaux, Jr. they have only to say, that they felt bound, by a sense of duty, after having had placed in their hands evidence, which to their minds was conclusive, that the charges were not true, to spread that evidence before the society. Besides, to a considerable extent, the questions had become mingled in the minds of the community. Many have been led to think, that to establish the guilt of Mr. Molyneaux, would be to make Mr. Johnson equally guilty as an accessory. But it should be borne in mind, that aff the facts, by which it is attempted to establish the criminalty of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Molyneaux, were wholly unknown to Mr. Johnson, as well as the rest of this community, at the date of the

can act, nave tately been demonstrated in the case of the Amistad captives. Suppose then, that at the next anniversary, the national society quietly dissolve itself. This committee will then be untrammeled. They can act where and when they please. As their resources will depend on the amount of confidence reposed in them by the anti-slavery committee, they will be bound by the strongest meaning the confidence of the confidence reposed in them by the attribute of the confidence reposed in them by the attribute of the confidence reposed in them by the attribute of the confidence reposed in them by the attribute of the confidence reposed in them by the attribute of the confidence reposed in them by the attribute of the confidence reposed in them by the attribute of the confidence reposed in them by the attribute of the confidence reposed in them by the attribute of the confidence reposed in them by the action of the confidence reposed in them by the action of the confidence reposed in them by the action of the confidence reposed in them by the action of the confidence reposed in them by the action of the confidence reposed in them by the action of the confidence reposed in them by the action of the confidence reposed in them by the action of the confidence reposed in the con confidence reposed in them by the anti-slavery community, they will be bound by the strongest motives to act with discretion, and in uncompromising accordance with the true standard of abolitionism. Their responsibility in this matter, (having no national organization to back them,) will keep them faithful. They would in fact constitute such a committee as the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. We confess we should prefer this change, to the present state of things. Now, the representation from the western states, at the annual meeting of the national society, is always extremely small. A few state societies in the east AGENTS.

MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwack Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hamshire.—Davis Smith, Plymonth;—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover.

Vernort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachuserts.—Wm. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—Moses Emery, West Newburg;—C. Whipple, Newburgyport;—Issac Stearns, Manafield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Nowhall, Sougue; W.S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princedon;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. &. S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall Ricer;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Tagnton;—John Bailey, New-Beifford;—Alvan Waid, Ashburnham;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough.—[LT For a continuation of this list, see the lastpage, last column]

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 480.

send up a delegation that can carry any question they please; so it might readily happen that decisions might be made which would involve us in the west in responsibilities, repugnant to our own judgment. This risk would be obviated by the proposed change; while the real union between us and our eastern brethren, and all its advantages, would still continue. And at the same time, the committee at New-York would be released from its present crippling disabilities.

disabilities.

The editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, we are glad to sec, takes a similar view of this matter.

May it not become proper for the Executive committee at New York to bring the question before ab-

From the Barnstable Patriot.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

Mr. Editor :—We have had the Rev. H. Cummings lecturing in this place, for the purpose of creating a division in our anti-slavery ranks; the main points at issue may be seen by referring to the letter of E. Wright, Jr., (previously published in the Patriot,) who is editor of the Massachusetts Abolitionist, and to the doings of the late county meeting at Orleans. He remarked in his lecture, and on inquiry, told us that he could prove that the words 'all persons' were not originally in the Constitution of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society: that he would also prove to our satisfaction, that the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society had adopted the No-Human-Government Principles. In the next lecture, he went on to tell us what took place at a meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in Boston, the Hon. Seth Sprague presiding, (leaving us to understand that he was present at said meeting;) he then told us a story that he had from Mr. Phelps, who received it from Mr. ———, and he received it from Mr. ————, and he received it from Mr. Putrillow having been referred to, in his lecture, took the privilege of replying, and in his remarks, referred to the letter of Seth Sprague, Esq., declining the appointment as one of the Vice Presidents of the Massachusetts Abolition Society. Mr. Cummings said he would explain about the letter, as we were in an error respecting it. 'It was Seth Sprague, Jr., that was appointed, not his father. I was in Boston at the time of the appointment, and meeting Seth Sprague, Esq., in the street, informed him that his son was appointed one of the Vice Presidents.' He then replied, 'it was through your influence.' The Secretary in directing the letter, informing Mr. Sprague, Jr., of the appointment, inadvertently omitted to put

on, and immediately gave the public the letter referred to.

We, therefore, believing our aged friend and
philanthropist incapable of such duplicity, felt it our
duty to inquire of him respecting the matter.

Mr. Cummings has been industrious in dissemi-

appointed one of the Vice Presidents.' He then replied, 'it was through your influence.' The Secretary in directing the letter informing Mr. Sprague, Jr., of the appointment, inadvertently omitted to put on the junior, consequently Seth Sprague Esq., received the letter, knowing it was intended for his

nating his sectarian and political views on anti-slavery, through the whole length and breadth of Cape Co. You will, no doubt, gratify many of your roaders, and oblige us, by publishing this, and the letter of our esteemed friend.

CHARLES H. FREEMAN, THOMAS PUTTILLOW.

A meeting of the Sandwich Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Town Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 25th—Thomas Puttillow, Chairman. Voted, That we have heard the reading of the Voted, That we have heard the reading of the foregoing, in connexion with the Hon. Seth Sprague's letter, and approve of publishing them in the Barnstable Patriot, and request the editor of the Yarmouth Register to copy the same into his paper.

C. F. ELDRED, Secretary pro tem.

Sandwich, Feb. 26, 1840.

Hou. Seth Sprague's Letter.

DUXBURY, Feb. 11th, 1840.

Sir:—Your letter of the 3d was duly received, informing me of the movements of Hiram Cummings, in the County of Barnstable, and the use which he has made of my name. As to what he has said of me personally, it is of but little consequence, but when he undertakes to misrepresent and slander the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, every good man ought to expose his slanders and counternet.

when he undertakes to misrepresent and slander the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, every good man ought to expose his slanders, and counteract the baneful influence which he is spreading. Your letter and print conveyed no new information to me; I have watched the movements of the agents of the new society from the beginning; they are hired by the new society for the purpose of pulling down, and destroying, the old pioneer society of Massachusetts, and if they succeed in destroying that society and its principles, they destroy the whole antislavery enterprise.

The platform of the old society is broad enough for all to work upon; a narrower will not do. The Massachusetts Society was the first in the United States, and the principles of that society were engrafted into the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Its principles are those of equality, inviting all to join, knowing neither sect or party, but all to work together for the freedom of the slave. This platform was too broad for the narrow sectarian views of Torrey, Wise, Cummings, and other kindred spirits, and they built a narrower one, excluding all the women, and allowing only one fwenty-fifth of the men to act in the meetings, of what they call the Massachusetts Abolition Society. My soul abbors such narrow, contracted principles. I glory in standing on the old broad platform of equal rights. As to what Mr. Cummings says about the woman being appointed on a committee, and the letter directed to me, I do not charge him with any intentional misrepresentations, but he ought to be more careful that he tells nothing but the truth. Mr. Cummings was not at the meeting when the woman he speaks of was appointed on a committee; he was then several hundred miles off. In his statement of that transaction he is very incorrect, owing, no doubt, to his ignorance of the subject. I wish that time and paper would ed on a committee; he was then several hundred miles off. In his statement of that transaction he is very incorrect, owing, no doubt, to his ignorance of the subject. I wish that time and paper would allow me to state all that was transacted at that meeting, but it will not. It was at that meeting that the first ridiculous farce took place, by an attempt to exclude women from taking a part in the great moral reform of the abolition of slavery. At the opening of the meeting, there was a motion made, I think by Mr. St. Clair, now an agent of the new society—'That all persons believing it to be a sin to hold our fellow men in slavery, and who are in favor of immediate abolition, be requested to enroll their names as members of the Convention, and take part in its deliberations.' The motion was adopted unanimously without any objection, and all the abolition women enrolled their names. Soon after that, there was a request made that each member of the Convention pay one dollar to defray the expenses of the Convention, and the women very generally paid their dollar. After that, there was an attempt made to expel the women from the Convention, but to the honor of the Convention be it said, it had but few supporters; and here I think a church prayer is very appropriate, 'Good Lord deliver me' from ever taking any part in so mean a transaction.

transaction.
So much for the woman question. A few words on the letter which Mr. Cummings so much misrepresents, and I have done with these small matters, and will endeavor that the remainder of my represents, and I have done with these small matters, and will endeavor that the remainder of my letter shall be on more important subjects. On the day when the new society chose its officers, I was informed by two gentlemen that I was chosen one of its Vice Presidents. As that notice was unofficial, I did not feel myself bound to take any notice of it, but after I arrived at home, I received a letter from the Secretary, informing me that I was chosen by the society one of its Vice Presidents, and requesting me to consent that my name might be published with the address, which was then preparing for the press, and in the letter the principles of the

society were set forth, which clearly show that it is not intended that all its members shall be permitted to take part in their business transactions. A few extracts from the letter will clearly show this. The extracts from the letter will clearly show this. The following is an exact copy of a part of the letter:
All business of the society is to be transacted in business meetings, and not before a public, promiscuous assembly. The business meetings are to be constituted of officers and agents of the society, and with gradients as many he society. such gentlemen as may be sent as delegates from the auxiliary societies: not more than one delegate for twenty-five members shall be allowed. This arrangement, you perceive, whilst it admits all to ership, prevents the believers in the doctrine membersin, prevents the cenevers in the accurace of woman's rights, as it is termed, from embarrassing the society. The letter was addressed to Seth Sprague, Esq., and the postage paid in Boston. My son is Post Master at Duxbury; had it been intended for him, the postage would not have been paid in Boston; add to that a second letter which I received from the Secretary of the new society, there is no intimation that the first letter was intended for my son;—the letter was handed to me by the Post Master or his assistant; immediately I wrote an answer to the letter, and showed both letter and

nswer to my son. So much for Mr. Cummings' saying that I se creted the letter from my son. As to what Mr. Cummings says about the conversation which he had with me in Boston, it is not true. We had no conversation there on the subject. I should not have been so particular on the subject, had it not been by your request; but in justice to Mr. Cummings I must say, that I think his misstatements on this subject have been partly for want of correct information, and partly from forgetfulness. I wish I could say as much in his vindication, of the slanders he has endeavored to cast on the Anti-Slavery Society, and the wort Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the worthy women be-longing to that society, who, by their counsels and

longing to that society, who, by their counsels and money, have done more for the slave than all the agents of the new society.

Could my reason allow of it, I had much father impute his slanders to the weakness of the head, than to the corruptions of the heart; but it must be very strange if he does not know that he is propagating falsehood, when he says, that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have adopted the non-resistance principle, and, as some call it, the noresistance principle, and, as some call it, the nogovernment principle; whereas, the truth is, that not
one in a hundred have adopted that principle, and
that principle has never been brought into any of
our abolition meetings by the few that profess it.
Whenever any thing has been said on the subject
in any of our meetings, it has been brought in by
those who now belong to the new society.

The first investment in them of the provinces, long

those who now belong to the new society.

The finishing clause in Hiram Cummings' long address, in the Yarmouth Register of Jan. 30th, winds up by the following words:—'The women were originally introduced into the abolition societies as preparatory to the introduction of modern non-resistance, which was designed to destroy our production of the convert our great anti-slavery non-resistance, which was designed to destroy our political action, and convert our great anti-slavery organization into a mighty battering engine, to play its whole force against both church and state, and raze them to their foundations. These are some off the many reasons why I, as on abolitionist and christian, a patriot and philanthropist, cannot give my influence and sanction to such ridiculous, absurd ad destructive doctrines, as these of H. Cummings How a man could pen such a direct falsehood, and then call himself a christian, I cannot tell. To his own Master he must stand or fall. The time will come when he and myself must stand at the bar of God, to give an account of the deeds done in the

Mow any well informed man can, at this time join the new abolition society, seems very unac-countable to me. They are at this time destroying the whole influence of Massachusetts in the aboli-tion cause. The last year the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society paid ten thousand dollars into the treasury of the American, besides spending large sums in the State; this year they have not been able to pay one cent into the treasury of the American Society, and I have no reason to think that the new society has paid any; if they can support their paper, and lecturers, it is as much as they can expect. Their business is to slander the old society, and, if possible, to destroy it, and the old society are obliged to spend their funds in self-defence. This state of things pleases slaveholders, and pro-slavery men, and the only qualification required by the new society for admission as a resulter is heared to Garsociety for admission as a member, is hatred to Garad no man is more hated by slaveholders relayery men. Truly the friends of the save have many difficulties to contend with but our trust is in God; we believe it is his will that the slave should be free, and let us continue to labor, trusting in God for success. I subscribe myself your friend and fellow laborer for the slave. SETH SPRAGUE.

To C. H. FREEMAN.

Bull of Pope Gregory XVI., for the Abolition of On the 2d of Docember, 1839, the ninth of the

10.11

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35年年前

Pontificate.

Placed as we are on the supreme seat of the Aposreaced as we are on the supreme sent of the Apos-fles, and acting, though by no medits of our own, as the vicegerent of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who through his great mercy condescended to make him-self mun and to die for the redemption of the world, we regard as a duty devolving on our pastoral func-tions, that we endeavor to turn aside our faithful tions, that we endeavor to turn aside our faithful flocks entirely from the inkuman traffic in negroes, or any other human beings whatsoever. Beyond a doubt, when the light of the gospel first began to diffuse itself, those unhappy persons who were plunged into the severest condition of slavery, in consequence of the numerous wars at that time, found their condition alleviated among the Chris-tians. For the Apostles, inspired by the Divine Spirit, taught even their slaves to obey their carnal masters as Christ, and to do the will of God heartily. They also taught their masters that they should act well to their slaves, and do unto them what was just and equitable, and abstain from threats, knowing that the God, both of them and of their slaves, dwells in Heaven, and that with him there is no acceptance of persons. But while a sincere and universal spirit of charity is especially enjoined by the laws of the gospel, and our Lord himself said that he would consider any act of benevolence and agree where to the least and proposal or decided as mercy done to the least and poorest, or denied, as done or denied to himself, it readily followed that the Christians not only considered their slaves, es-pecially such as were Christians, in the light of brothers, but were even very prone to endow with brothers, but were even very prone to endow with liberty such as deserved. Indeed, Gregorius Nisse-nus informs us that such liberation of slaves was customary on the occasion of the paschal solemnities.

Nor were there Christians wanting who, stirred up by a more burning zeal, subjected themselves to slavery to redeem others, many of whom that apostolical personage, our predecessor, Clement I., testifies that he knew. Hence, in progress of time, as fies that he knew. Hence, in progress of time, as the clouds of heathen superstition became gradually dispersed, circumstances reached that point that during several centuries there were no slaves allowed amongst the great majority of the Christian nation; but with grief we are compelled to add, that there afterwards arose, even among the faithful, a race of men who, basely blinded by the appetite and desire of sordid lucre, did not hesitate to reduce in remote regions of the earth, Indians, negroes, and other wretched beings, to the miscries of slavery, or, finding the trade established and augmented, to assist the shameful crime of the others. Nor did nearly of the most glorious of the Roman Pontiffs many of the most glorious of the Roman Pontiffs omit severely to reprove their conduct as injurious to their soul's health, and disgraceful to the Christian name. Among these may be especially quoted the Buil of Paul III., which bears date the 29th of May, 1537, addressed to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo; and another still more comprehensive by Urban VIII., dated the 22d of April, 1639, to ector Jurium of the Apostolic Chamber in Portugal, most severely castigating by name those who presumed to subject either East or West Indians to slavery. Pope Benedict XIV. subsequently confirmed these decrees of those distinguished Pontiffs by a new Bull, addressed to the heads of the governing authorities of Brazil, and other regions, on the 17th December, 1741. Even before another on the 17th December, 1741. Even before another predecessor of ours, more ancient than these, Pius II., in whose age the dominion of Portugal was extended to Guinea, wrote on the 7th October, 1462, to the Portuguese bishop, who was about to repair thither, a letter, in which he not only gave to that high functionary powers to exercise with the greater success his sacred ministry in those parts, but gravely animadverted on the same occasion upon those Christians who carried away youths into slavery. And in our own time, Pius VII., moved by the same spirit of religion and charity as those who very. And in our own time, Pius VII., moved by the same spirit of religion and charity as those who had gone before him, sedulously interposed his good offices, with the men in power, that the trade in blacks should at length be put an end to entirely amongst the Christians. These injunctions and these good offices of our predecessors served not a little, with the help of God, towards protecting the Indians and the other aforesaid races, both from the

cruelty of their invaders, and from the cupidity of the Christian merchants; not to such an extent, however, that the Holy See can have to rejoice at their flocks having totally shandoned such practices, since, on the contrary, the trade in blacks, though diminished to some extent, is still carried on by many Christians. Wherefore, we, desiring to avert this disgrace from the whole confines of Christianity, having summoned several of our reverde brothers, their eminences the Cardinals, to our consel, and having maturely deliberated on the whole matter, pursuing the footsteps of our illustrious predecessors, admonish by our apostolic authority, and urgently invoke in the name of God, all Christians of whatever condition, that none hence forth dare to subject to slave y unjustly persecute, or despoil of their goods, Indians, negroes, or other classes of men, or to be accessories to others, or furnish them aid or assistance in so doing; and on no account henceforth to exercise that inhuman traffic, by which negroes are reduced to slavery, as if they were not men, but automitian or chestels and are sold in defined on the support of their classes of men, or to be adverted to slavery, as if they were not men, but automitian or chestels and are sold in defined on the support of the subject. The since of friend himself from charges preferred against him of cise that inhuman traffic, by which negroes are reduced to slavery, as if they were not men, but automate or chattels, and are sold in defiance of all the laws of justice and humanity, and devoted to severe and intolerable labors. We further reprebate, by our apostolic authority, all the above described of the Chatter process. as utterly unworthy of the Christian name; From the Friend of Man interdict all and every individual, whether ecclesiastic or laical, from presuming to defend that commerce in negro slaves under any pretence or borrowed color, or to teach or publish in any manner, As that friend has thought proper to the wheel the colors of the West Bloomf

nublicly, or privately, things contrary to the admonitions which we have given in those letters.

And finally, that this, our Bull, may be rendered more apparent to all, and that no person may allege any ignorance thereof, we decree and order that it shall be published according to custom, and copies thereof be properly affixed to the gates of St. Peter, and of the Apostolic Chancel every and in like manner to the General Court on Mount Pitatonio, and in the field of the Campus Floræ, and also through the city by one of our heralds according to respect to the public in no very enviable light, I ask the favor of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. Those of your columns to set your readers right. and in the field of the Campus Florze, and also through the city by one of our heralds according to

publicly, or privately, things contrary to the admoni-

foresaid custom.

Given at Rome, at the Palace of Santa Marie. Major, under the seal of the fisherman, on the third day of Dec., 1839, and in the ninth year of our Pontificate. Countersigned by Cardinal A. Lam-

From the Pennsylvania Freeman

Most Shameful ! We stop the press to announce an outrage, for which we are at a loss for an epithet.

About a fortnight since, Mrs. Mott, a lady well known in this city, and throughout the whole country, as an eminent minister in the Society of Friends, accompanied by Daniel Neall, and his wife, departed from Philadelphia on a religious visit to certain districts in the State of Delaware. They proceeded quietly in this way, Mrs. M. holding meetings in various places and preaching with general acceptance and to respectable audiences. In Wilmington, Camden, and Dover, large and respectable assemblies collected, and listened with runch satisfacsemblies collected, and listened with much satisfac tion to the preaching; and the travelling company generally, were treated with all the kindness and spitality they could have desired. But at Smyrna, a different reception awaited them. There, a rumor of their being abolitionists, had preceded them, and some threats of disturbance were made in case a meeting should be held, but they were not deemed cient importance to frustrate their intention in that regard. Accordingly a meeting for last Sunday afternoon was called, which was attended Sunday afternoon was called, which was attended by a respectable audience. Mrs. Mott's communi-cations were received by many with evident pleasure, and by none with any apparent objections. As she and her company proceeded on their way from the meeting-house to the friend's, where they lodged, Michael Officy's, about two miles from Smyrna, a few harmless missiles were thrown at the carriage, but no other insult officred. At night, however, while they were seated around the pleasant and hospitable fireside of their friend, entertaining no aspicion of disturbance, a low fellow entered the louse, and in a rude manner asked for Mr. Neall, saying that he was wanted at Smyrna, and that he had been sent for him. Upon being asked by friend Neall, what he was wanted for, and by whose au thority he was sent, he replied, 'to answer for you disorganizing doctrines, adding, that he was sent by the most respectable people of Smyrna. Mr. civility, but declined Neall treated him with all ganizing doctrines, and had taught no doctrines of any kind since he came into Delaware, he was willing to go to Smyrna in the morning, if his presence was wanted. But this would not satisfy the man. He must go at once. He was joined by others of the same stamp, only a little more bold, who demanded that he should accompany them forthwith. He attempted to reason with them, without effect. They would not be put off; he must walk along. He urend them if they would so. any kind since he came into Delaware, he was

They would not be put off; he must walk along. He urged them, if they would force him away, to allow him to ride. He was an old man, he said, and not able to walk far; besides the roads were bad, and the night dark, and he could not accede to their demand. They then seized him by force, dragged him from the arms of his affrighted and agonized wife, and after having taken him in this way some distance, compelled him, with a man at each side, holding his arms, to walk with them. He desired that his arms night be released, in order that he might help himself, but this was denied him. His friends of humanity have spent most of the winter in getting up and conducting these meetings. It was a happy thought, whoever originated this plan of volunteer meetings. They will tell powerfully on the cause of the slave. Thousands and tens of thousands, who have before stood aloof, have been frought under the influence of abolition principles, more or less. Mind has been moved, deeply agitated, in many places where the spirit of slavery held unisputed sway. Political parties are greatly agitated—the wnigs, lest the abolitionists should bolt from their party; the democrats, lest they should not. In our conventions, the following resolutions, in work ways Mrs. Mott, 'to perpetrate violence, let me be the subject of it. The person you have seized you the step of the state. Several devoted and efficient friends of humanity have spent most of the winter in getting up and conducting these meetings. It was a happy thought, whoever originated this plan of volunteer meetings. They will tell powerfully on the cause of the slave. Thousands and tens of thousands, who have before stood aloof, have been frought under the influence of abolition principles, more or less. Mind has been moved, deeply agitated, in many places where the spirit of slavery held unisputed sway. Political parties are greatly agitated—the wnigs, lest the abolitionists should bolt from their party; the democrats, lest they should not. In our conventions, the following r know is innocent—he has done nothing—he has said nothing at which you can take offence. I am the offender, if any offence has been committed, and let me be the sufferer.' But her appeals were of no avail. Neither were the more earnest and moving ones of his wife. They hurried him off to the place avail.

ones of his wife. They nurried him off to the place of their destination, where they consummated their deed of shame by tarring and feathering him, and riding him on a rail. After having thus satisfied their fiendish malignity, they set him loose, and allowed him to join his friends. Friend Neall bore the indignity with his accustomed meekness, offering no resistance, evincing no fear, and manifesting a spirit which drew even from these fellows, evidence that they were half ashamed

of their conduct.

When he was set at liberty, he turned to the mob. and, in his gentle manner, told them that if any of them should ever come to Philadelphia, and call at his house in Arch street, he would treat them in a manner very different from what they had treated

m.

These are the facts of this deed of infamy and shame, as they were related to us by an eye witness. We have no room for comment. None is needed.

From the Friend of Man.

MACEDON, 2 mo, 21st, 1840.

The remarks of H. C. Wright were strictly confined to this point, except when he urged abolition ists who went to the polls never to forget the slave, and rather than vote for a pro-slavery candidate, to 'use for ballots slips of paper inscribed with such abstractions as 'holiness,' 'justice,' or 'mercy.'', And does this 'seem to be trifling with men's religious sense of the duty of voting?' How differently derers. Can these dry bones live? O Lord, thou

From the Friend of Man.

WILLIAM GOODELL-Sir :- I perceive by the readers a report of the West Bloomfield convention. As that friend has thought proper to drag me before the public in no very enviable light, I ask the favor of your school of the public in the publ

solution I dragged in Non-Resistance

true.

2nd. That the abolitionists of Ontario will believe setts made no appeals to the conscience or tussed not at all to moral influence '—this, if I said it, would be untrue, and I deny having said any such

hing.

3d. My having changed my views upon independ 3d. My having changed my views upon independent nominations on account of my having 'sworn fealty to the old Massachusetts society'—this I deny. My views were changed mainly through the influence of a correspondence between yourself, W. L. Chaplin and Sidney Clarke on the one side, and myself on the other, in 1838—9. I might just as well accuse Gerrit Smith of having changed his views because he has sworn fealty to loco-foccism. went accuse Gernt Smith of having changed his views because he has sworn fealty to loco-focoism. Should I do so, who would think my course was worthy of me? My brother should not forget that worthy of me? disappointment in his plans, or defeat in a conven-tion, does not excuse him for conveying a wrong im

4th. He indirectly conveys the idea that the ob

4th. He indirectly conveys the idea that the object of Br. Wright and myself is to sow discord and dissensions. To this I plead not guilty.

I was invited by my western friends, (and I thank God I have so many,) to attend the convention. I did so, and did my duty fearlessly; but my brother does the abolitionists great injustice when he says, that our representations brought the convention to its ultimate decision. Sir, there were men at tion to its ultimate decision. Sir, there were men at that convention. Men who think for themselves, and who told me that they would stay there a week and who told me that they would stay there a week before a resolution, declaring it 'to be a solemn duty to form themselves into a third political party,' should go through that house. But I will not detain you longer. Others, who will appear less biassed than myself, will call for a hearing in your columns. To their statements perhaps Mr. Smith will give attention

JAMES C. JACKSON. P. S. I should have reviewed Mr. Smith's report at length, but others can do it better than myself.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from H. C. Wright. WATERLOO, Feb. 26, 1840.

MY BROTHER: I wrote you from West Bloomfield, giving an account of the Convention at that place, Feb. 5. Since that time, I have attended seven county or local conventions, and one State convention. These conventions have generally held two days and evenings. Generally fully attended, and accompanied with much interest. About thirty such conventions have been held since the beginning of the year, in different places, in the principal villages in Western New York; and they have done much to abolitionize this part of the State. Several devoted and efficient New York; and they have done intent to about onize this part of the State. Several devoted and efficient friends of humanity have spent most of the winter in getting up and conducting these meetings. It was a happy thought, whoever originated this plan of volunteer facetings. They will tell powerfully on the cause of the slave. Thousands and tens of thousands, who have before stood aloof, have been heaved, the under the influence of shelling principles.

a complication of the foulest crimes—such as robbery, concubinage, nan-stealing and murder, and ought to be immediately abolished.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise is based

on certain immutable principles of justice and humanity, and that no man is worthy of the name of an abolitionist or a christian, who will not embrace them, and carry them out at whatever expense to prejudice, to property, to friends, to reputation, to parties in church or State, to slaveholders or to slaves, to the

nation or to the world.

Resolved, That whatever political, pecuniary, liter ary, social or religious combinations and institution of men stand in the way of the principles of immedi or men stand in the way or the principles of immediate emancipation, must be wrong; and whoever wittingly or willingly countenances and sustains such combinations and institutions, is accessory to the crimes, whatever be their number or enormity, perpetuated by the system of American slavery.

Resolved, That to apply the term christian or christian minister to any man who is a slaveholder, who

tran minister to any man who is a staveholder, who apologizes for slavery, or who countenances it by his silence, is to spread the sanction of our holy religion over the foulest crimes, tends to drive the victims of American prejudice and oppression into infidelity, to destroy all hope of peaceful emancipation, and to make the christian system the scorn and contempt of the heathen world.

That slavery is a sin, per se, has been assumed. Efforts have b W. Goodell:—The remarks of our dear friend Gerrit Smith, in the last 'Friend of Man,' in relation to the course pursued by Henry C. Wright and James C. Jackson at the Bloomfield convention, are in my opinion, quite uncalled for. Much do I hope that the ill success of a favorite measure has not influenced his judgment or given point to his expressions.

Efforts have been directed to show in what that smitch the separation of the consisted, and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essentially composed; and to give appropriate names to the crimes of which it is essen that the ill success of a favorite measure has not influenced his judgment or given point to his expressions.

I am by no means committed to 'Non-Resistance' principles, and should deeply regret their being introduced as such into any anti-slavery meeting; but with all deference to the superior penetration of our friend, others as well as myself were unable to see when and where the question was referred to, except in his own speech. The main point of Myron Holley's argument was, that voting or political action was a moral duty, obligatory upon all; and that of course, all were deeply responsible for the discharge of this duty in relation to slavery. To me this doctrine was altogether new; and I was therefore quite prepared for the sound and logical argument of H. C. Wright, showing that the abstract question of the duty of every man to act politically, was not originally taken into consideration, and of course, the discussion upon this precise point was out of place.

Nothing is more certain than that the abolitionist who refuses to remember the slave when at the polls is guilty of gross hypocrisy; and it is equally clear, that to decide that all shall go to the polls, is a question as foreign to our organization as infant baptism or transubstantiation. It would be a glaring infingement of the rights of conscience, and an unjust attempt to narrow the limits of our noble antisate and peaceful abolition of slavery.

The remarks of H. C. Wright were strictly confined to the polls never to forget the slave, who went to the polls never to forget the slave, who went to the polls never to forget the slave, who went to the polls never to forget the slave, who went to the polls never to forget the slave, who went to the polls never to forget the slave, who went to the polls never to forget the slave, and the principles to political parties have their spite upon democrats denocrats, to spit their spite upon democrats denocrats, to spit their spite upon democrats very neating interest to spit their spite and that it is a

most horribly under the application of abolition principles. The effect is not unlike the effects of a galvanic battery upon a dead body. It sets the muscles and limbs into horrid, ghastly convulsions, without the least expression of life. So ministers and churches writhe and look aghast, when touched by the mighty power of shelling.

knowest! At present, the paralysis of moral death is upon them. A specimen or two.

At Clyde, the Presbyterian minister, Josian Fishstood the resolution—simply declaring slavery to be sin—from morn to night. He thought such a charge against slavery would implicate all those who countenanced it as partakers in adultery, robbery and murder; and that, if this was true, three-fourths of the ministers of the country would be denounced

am looking after the sheriff. 'I should rather think the sheriff was looking after you.' Then his son, Elisha Leavenworth, got up in great heat, and denounced the 'foreign fanalacists' for coming to break up their church, and drive away their minister.

In min in snugging opium to corrupt the subjects of Pagan ones, cheerfully unites to sustain the American Board, with the generous southern owner of three hundred souls, to whom the gospel is interdicted. Nay, many a New-Englander, whose soul

worm to apply the term christian or christian minister to any man who countenances slavery. It is a libel on infinite wisdom and go offiess to do so. Sectarianism is a more malignant, deadly foe to human rights, immutable principles, and holy affections, than party politics; and in this region, as well as in Massachusetts, aims to ruake a hobby of abolition—a mere 'cat's paw' of sympathy for the slave. It cries, 'poor slave!'—but means 'seclarianism.' But cleave the monster down! It brings damnation to all that is pure and lovely. He that will not lay is sectarianism and his partyism on the altar of principle, ought not to be recognized as an abolitionist or a christian. Fidelity to God and humanity demands that none such be regarded as abolitionists or christian.

Anth-Slavery Political Party. Since the convention at West Bloomfield, I have met thousands of abolitionists, and have not met theenty-five who were

President of the United States.'

This was designed to back up the Albany affair; but it was laid to sleep with great unanimity—but two in favor of it! The meeting was large, and the expression decisive. Abolitionists are wearied with political caucusing in abolition meetings. The advocates of political party in this region pursue the same underhand course which was pursued by the same party in Massachusetts. They introduce resolutions and speeches, declaring human government to be the heaven-approved and approinted means to support rights and spread principles; that the ballotbox is the heaven-approinted and approved means to sustain government; that the right of suffrage is an inalienable human right; that it is 'the imperative duty' of all, whom the State permits, {!} to vote—then they raise the cry of non-resistance against all who oppose them! Oppose a political party, and you are a non-resistant! Say that an abolition meeting is not the place to discuss the duty of voting, and the divinity of the ballot-box and of governments of human will and brute-force, and you are a non-resistant! Say that an abolition meeting is not the place to discuss the duty of voting, and the divinity of the ballot-box and of governments of human will and brute-force, and you are a hon-resistant! Say that an abolition meeting is not the place to discuss the duty of voting, and the divinity of the ballot-box and of governments of human will and brute-force, and you are a both the place to discuss the duty of voting, and the divinity of the ballot-box and of governments of human will and brute-force, and you are a both the place to discuss the duty of voting, and the divinity of the ballot-box and of governments are provided to the missionary cause, the idea of th ing is not the place to discuss the duty of voting, and the divinity of the ballot-box and of governments of human will and brute-force, and you are a non-resistant! Oppose the Albany Convention, the nomination of distinct candidates, refuse to vote for candidates there nominated, and assert your right to vote for whom you please, without any concert, and you are a non-resistant! Say a word against anti-slavery political partyism, and assert your right to Christ, than a thousand through any other existing and those too of a character questionable and mingled: and in the conviction that one cent applied through the medium of the British India Society will be more effectual in converting the world to Christ, than a thousand through any other existing slavery political partyism, and assert your right to scatter your vote or to stay away from the polls, and you are a non-resistant!! This is the knock-down aral. opposition. It answers their purpose as amalgamation and cut-throatism answer the purpose as amalgamation and cut-throatism answer the purposes of those who oppose abolition. They make speeches, and offer resolutions, asserting the right to appeal to the death-dealing power in government to abolity. death-dealing power in government to abolish slavery; and if a word is said against introducing this subject into abolition meetings, they cry out, 'You are sifting in non-resistance'!! Was such the 'A convention is called the subject into abolition meetings, they cry out, 'You are sifting in non-resistance'!! Was such the 'A convention is called the subject into abolition meetings, they cry out, 'You are sifting in non-resistance'!! Was such the 'I littonism of '35 and '36?

A convention is called the subject in the subject

A convention is called to meet at Farmington, Bro. Garrison: purposes of the mystic words and wand of witches to conjure up from the vasty deep, spirits, black, white, gray and red. The advocates of a third political party are determined to try its efficacy to the utmost, to clamor down all opposition to their plans. Some may be duped for a time; but the delusion will pass away, and shame will mantle the cheeks of those whe weathy wise the cry.

ho meanly raise the cry.

Our dear brother Jackson is very low at Waterloo. He is stricken down as a deer by the hunter. Do not look for him at present. He is a sick man. May the Lord raise him up. Do write to him, and speak comfort to his heart. His many noble qualiies endear him much to me and to the H. C. WRIGHT.

Letter from Gerrit Smith.

Ретеквово', Feb. 29, 1840. H. C. WRIGHT:

marks. You say of me: 'As he has now taken his stand

You say of me: 'As ne has now taken his saint in favor of carrying the abolition cause on to the arena of party politics, and as he has now committed himself fully to the policy of making political power and organization the great instrument to accomplish the object of our enterprise, I hope he will give his views to the world in writing, and his reasons for taking his reasons resisting. King his present position.

Now the facts in the case are, that I made but

Now the facts in the case are, that I made but one, and that a brief speech, on the resolution for organizing an independent political party—that the burden of my speech was to show, that abolitionists, who vote, should see to it that they vote for none but abolitionists for law-makers-and that recent occurrences abundantly show, that, if they vote for political parties put up, they will be very like, if not indeed sure, to vote for antiabolitionists. I argued, in short, that they could escape imposition on this point, only by putting up their own candidates; and that it was therefore incumbent on them to adopt the policy of the resolution. Whether by taking these positions, I have one time!!
justly exposed myself to the charge of holding the Mr. Wise Justly exposed myself to the charge of holding the doctrine, that 'political power and organization is the great instrument to accomplish the object of our (the anti-slavery) enterprise,' I leave with others to decide for themselves. For my own part, political action is no more important in my eye, at the present time, than it was when facts had not yet consumer to the present time, the province of the interpretation of the leading abolitionists out of the State, particularly winced me of the inefficiency of the 'interrogation system.' Compared with moral suasion—with addresses to the consciences of men and to the throne of God—it is a minor, nay, almost a contemptible in-

countenanced it as partakers in adultery, robbery and murder; and that, if this was true, three-fourths of the ministers of the country would be denounced as vile hypocrites and sinners. Not far from the truth, in reference to the pollutions of slavery. For what else is a slaveholding minister, but a preaching man-stealer—a clerical robber, and a sacerdotal adulterer and murderer? What else are those who apologize for slavery, and who countenance it by silence? But Josiah Fisher was furious and obstinate in his opposition to abolition—accusing us of a want of common countresy, because we came into his meeting-house without consulting him! Calling on his people to stand by him, and put the resolution down. But his people, especially the women, voted against him. The cries of crushed humanity had more influence upon their hearts, than the clerical cant of Josiah Fisher.

At Wolcott, the introduction of the clerical resolution threw the convention into a convulsion fit. Just at the close, one said he knew ministers that held slaves 'in the fear of God,' 'conscientiously.' Israel Leavenworth, the principal professor in the place, asked, 'Do you mean to denounce all ministers that keep silence?' 'Yes.' Then he bawled out—Let this convention pass this resolution, if they dare—I dare the citizens of Wolcott to pass it. It will ruin the church! We can never er support a minister here?'!! Then he said, to show one of us off, 'You remind me of a man wandering about, and one said—'What do you want?' 'I am looking after the sheriff.' 'I should rather think the sheriff was looking after you.' Then his son, Elisha Leavenworth, got up in great heat, and de-Then his son, Pagan ones, cheerfully unites to sustain the Ameri break up their church, and drive away their minister. So the convention broke up in great excitement.

Thus, touch the clergy—apply our holy principles to them—and you raise a whirlwind. Touch the churches, and all is uprour. Here, then, is our work—to establish in the minds of men, that it is average to apply the term christian or christian ministers and work and the counterages slavey. It is

tians.

Anti-Slavery Political Party. Since the convention at West Bloomfield, I have met thousands of abolitionists, and have not met them ty-five who were infavor of a political party. The conventions I have attended have been almost unanimously against it. The convention at Albany is generally deprecated. At the convention just closed in this place, the following resolution was introduced, by the committee, discussed, and then, on motion of Wm. L. Chaplin, too far removed from the object to be raised. Were it not so our show, array of weights would slip significant. discussed, and then, on motion of Win. L. Chaplin, too far removed from the object to be raised. Were it not so, our showy array of weights would slip sitently away. Once let the gospel, that 'turns the view of the corruption of the present political parties, too make a third nomination for President and Vice President of the United States.'

ciples, and the extinction of slavery.

† A very valuable and eloquent sermion on Missishas been recently given, by John S. Stone, D. Rector of St. Paul's, which cannot fail to do mu good.

Mr. Wise in Danvers. DANVERS. March 3, 1840.

A convention is called to meet at Farmington, March 17, to consider the propriety of dividing the state and forming a western New-York Society, embracing eighteen or twenty counties. This plan was discussed before I came into this region, by W. L. Chaplin, and others. Yet it is attributed to non-resistance by some who are opposed, and who advocate a political party. Indeed, non-resistance is become a kind of cabalistic word, serving all the purposes of the mystic words and wand of witches to conjure up from the vasty deep, spirits, black, white, and towards the close, with complaints against the disascalusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the Liberal and towards the close, with complaints against the disascalusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the Liberal and towards the close, with complaints against the disascalusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the Liberal and towards the close, with complaints against the disascalusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the Liberal and the state of the abolition of the control of the disascalusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the Liberal and the state of the abolition of the control of the disascalusetts and the several pulpits in this village, and by placards posted up, that Rev. Mr. Wise would lecture on slavery, on Wednesday of last week,—all persons invited to attend. At the time appointed, a good audience in attendance,—about 150. Mr. Wise commenced from the several pulpits in this village, and by placards posted up, that Rev. Mr. Wise would lecture on slavery, on Wednesday of last week,—all persons invited to attend. At the time appointed, a good audience in attendance,—about 150. Mr. Wise commenced his lecture against about 150. Mr. Wise commenced his lecture against about 150. Mr. Wise commenced his lecture against and the commenced his lecture on slavery, on Wednesday of last week,—all persons invited to attend. At the time appointed, a good audience in attendance,—about 150. Mr. Wise commenced his lecture against and the commence of the abolition state.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and the Liberator and its editor.

This course was much to be regretted, as there had never before been any attempt to divide the friends of the slave in this place. At the close of his discourse, Mr. Wise gave notice that there would be another meeting on Thursday evening, and, if thought advisable, to form a new society.

Thursday evening came. Audience assembled—13 females, and a small number of males, perhaps 30; shewing that the citizens generally did not approve of the disorganizing measures. Mr. Wise stated, that those in favor of the Abolition Society would proceed to form a society, auxiliary thereto.

would proceed to form a society, auxiliary thereto. A moderator was chosen, who declined, not feeling at the time entirely satisfied that it was expedient. Another was chosen, who declined, and, after consultation, another was chosen, who took the chair.

Mr. Wise then said, he was sorry that any one was in doubt on the subject, and that he wanted MY DEAR BROTHER—I have just read, in the Luberator, your letter giving an account of the West Bloomfield Convention.

Most of the positions, which you say I took in that Most of the positions, which you say I took in that I would be considerable length. The woman question and non-resistance were the main objections to the Massachusetts Society, which he charged with having hitched them on to the abolition cause, identification in the state of the massachusetts society, which he charged with having hitched them on to the abolition cause, identification is a state of the reasons. having hitched them on to the abolition cause, identifying itself with both—endeavoring to make those present believe, that there was nothing so fatal, especially as non-resistance; its tendency being the breaking up of all good order, and opposed to all righteousness!!! That 'little knots' of people, holding these doctrines, were found in many places, and so alarming was it to the people of Cape Cod, that they generally abandoned the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and embraced the new!!

In several towns in Middlesex county, viz: Pep perell, Acton and Woburn, there are probably not more than one or two in each town favorable to the Massachusetts Society; and in Lowell they had fourfittlis on their side:—that he had visited nearly all the towns in the county, and the abolitionists were nearly all with the new society.

He said the plan of their organization was mor

equal, just and democratic, being a representative body!! Whereas, the Massachusetts Society allow-ed every one to vote, male or female—they having found the word persons in their constitutions!!—in consequence of which, the society was not well managed!!—190 having been present from Lynn at one time!! Mr. Wise said that the Abolition Society had the

or trumentality.

In the name of truth and candor, I do hope that you and others, who are in the practice, will cease to charge those who favor independent nominations or take a different course on the *Homan question*,

next spring, there would positively be a new darrier. Society formed. (1)
Will J. G Birney, J. G. Whittier, and T. h
Weld, endorse the above sentiment, in regard h
new American Society?

SPECTATOR. THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1840.

Advocate of Freedom. This paper, the organ of the Maine Anti-Slaven This paper, the organ street and street Society, is out in favor of a third political party. Society, is out in layor of a mire present party. Scarcely any thing can be more ludicrous than sacks Scarcely any thing can be more radicross than sach a proposition, at such a time, in a State so little shell tionized, morally speaking, as is Maine. It is positively suicidal, as well as absurd—on attempt to talk bricks without straw—to thresh the wheat from the strain any considerable amount of most times. bricks without straw to the wheat from the chaff before even any considerable amount of cod ha been sown—to speculate in the cause of human been sown—to speculate in the conse of numerity without any capital. We are not yet disposed to be without any capital. We are not yet unposed to be lieve that the course of the Advocate, on this subject will be sanctioned by the abolitionists of Maine; and it looks extremely unfair in the editor of that paper thus suddenly to commit them in this manner, pecially in view of the fact, that, at the late as meeting of the Maine A. S. Society, the subject of new political party was not discussed or aliaded to-which is a proof that they felt no interest in it, and were not prepared to give it any countenance. With we would respectfully suggest to the Executive Con mittee of that Society, the propriety of rectifying as extensively the clergy and the churches of Main and also popular sentiment, by a religious influe exerted upon the understanding and conscience. the subject of slavery, instead of joining in the for a distinct political party. Political action is the shadow of moral progress. Let us aim to ab tionize the consciences and hearts of the people, we may trust them at the ballot-bex, or any wh else. But how will the formation of a third politi party transform those who are morally unr into men of integrity?

The editor of the Advocate of Freedom save-

can to be a self-to-instance of their popularity or to change their support of their control of their corresponding their corresponding their corresponding to the correspon

dissemination shamed into espouse the er Then is light inferior to or whom these pentance, and Again. T

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cause in the SPRAGUE, of

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frain from go

our ranks

Various plans have been tried, such as scatte our votes, questioning candidates, and not voting all. But all these have proved a total failure.

This is not true : we could cite numerou to prove that the assertion is false. Each one ofth various plans' has had a beneficial influence, frequently resulted in an anti-slavery triumph. if it were otherwise, we are still at a loss to per how the fact shows the necessity of a new polorganization. If abolitionists have not suc eir efforts to abolitionize the whig and demo parties to any considerable extent, it must be they themselves are numerically feeble, and pe very little moral strength and personal integr it is notorious, that these parties can be swan and fro, according to circumstances—and they wi in favor of our cause just as far and as fast as the ple are prepared to go. It seems to be taken granted, that the whig and democratic parties here the North are wedded to southern int go all lengths to uphold the leprons slave-syste the South, come what may; nay, that they are so sentially corrupt, that it is not in the power of divise truth to bring them over to the side of bleeding be manity! This is a libel upon them, and upon divin truth." It is upon this groundless assumpt new political party is called for. This is the acme of infatuation. What is the argument?

We can never induce the existing political paties to espouse the cause of emancipation.

Indeed! Why not? Are not our weapons spi al, and therefore mighty through God to the pulling ethics. It is of this Comm the present has a sixty, the abolitionists, have been made in a sixty in a sixty and a sixty. down of strong holds? Have we not truth, jus humanity, religion, all that is good, great and glanous, backed by Omnipotence, on our side? 'O, these parties are too corrupt to be influenced

ither by God or man.' Do you believe it? Pray tell us, who compose these parties?

" The people, certainly." And so you affirm, that THE PEOPLE cannot be conerted by the doctrines we promulgate, the warning

and entreaties we put forth, the facts and arguments we present and enforce! How, then, do you exped te abolish slavery?
'Easily enough! By organizing a new political

party! Here is wisdom, philosophy, spiritual sagacion THE PEOPLE cannot possibly be induced to support anti-slavery—but our hope of success lies in getting up a party, independently of the people, which will consist of—nobody! A fine 'staff of access-plishment'! Was there ever moonshine like this' is not quite so ridiculous as yet seem disposed to make it. We do not mean to say. THE PEOPLE cannot possibly be induced to sup-

that we cannot make good abolitionists of men w are whigs and democrats; but only that they can be such while they belong to the whig and demo ic parties: hence the necessity of another political

party.'
This position is certainly false, and is, more not only at war with facts, but in the teeth of the uniform declarations of the Anti-Slavery Society from its origin. In the language of the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society, in their address, last May, to the abolitionists of the United States-

'Abolitionists are associated for a single object to change the civil, social and moral condition to colored people. We believe this can be brabout, without destroying existing organizations State or in the Church. There is no statesman political exced,—no religionist of any sect,—who may not consistently give us his aid."

The argument now is, that no statesman of any p litical ereed, no religionist of any sect, can eith sistently or will in fact give as his aid!!! If this be true, then it follows that, among the great body of abolitionists, there is scarcely one to be found upon whom any reliance can be placed; for, with a very few exceptions, they are all connected with sent sect or party! This is wholesale defamation. It is saying, that a man cannot be a sound abolition's while he is a member of the Baptist, Presbyteriau, Methedist, or any other denomination; or while he beloags to the whig or democratic party; and, therefore, het it is the duty of every abolitionist at once to take ap cudgels against existing sects and parties, as such, and to assist in getting up rival organizations! is abolitionism 'new organized,' with a rengement.
We hesitate not to brand it as blind, spurious, self-

destructive. When we commenced our solitary and single-hand ed conflict with the pro-slavery spirit which ever where pervaded the country, we had such faith in the power of truth, and in its adaptation finally to conquer all error, that we did not despair of effecing a reformation in every religious sect, every politica party, however correspt or indifferent they might be, in relation to our oppressed fellow-countrymen. It was neither our wish nor design to injure or assail asy denomination or party as such—nor is it sow. No. If here at the North they are found giving their sup port, directly or indirectly, to southern slavery, it not because their doctrines, as a sect or party, require them to do so: far from it. It only shows that they trample their own professions under foot, and, bence, that it is the appropriate work of abolitionists, by sufable appeals to their consciences, and by showing their recreancy to their own standard of daty, to bring them to repentance. And this can be done: Yes, blessed be God, it can be done, in His name, and by the power of His truth! by the same means which, in apostolic times, every where approated idolatry, and carried the cause of Christianity triumph antly over all opposing obstacles! by the unresis ble might of weakness! by 'the foolishness of presting'! by 'the base things of the world, and thing which are despised '! by 'the cross of Christ'

*Can we is slave, while and there is trol of the b where, and sis. Now if as moral powshould we not thus cover o We will a Does the ed thrust, mean umns? If tempt to put such as reli must stand c resistance di given us ou sound to use

Ve affirm Referring b says-Abolition the Convertible Convertible Convertible Convention of Convention of the Co The nake

tings which the foolist the inalier Covention to to proper be stified venon, in beadispos feeligs of theirepresuals nay b But the w Aso the

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OLUME X--- NO. 11.

BERATOR VING, MARCH 12, 1840.

yor of a third political party n be more ludicrous than such instead of joining in the er party. Political action is be and hearts of the people, ar the ballot-box, or any wh

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Are not our weapons spi through God to the pulling that is good, great and gle otence, on our side?

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our hope of success lies in ge endently of the people, whiel ndy! A fine 'staff of acco not quite so ridiculous as yo it. We do not mean to say, good abelitionists of men wh ts: but only that they can ong to the whig and democra necessity of another polit

facts, but in the teeth of the the Apti-Slavery Society from guage of the Executive Com-A S. Society, in their address. onists of the United States ssociated for a single object:

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d our solitary and single-handpro-slavery spirit which every country, we had such faith in ed in its adeptation finally to we did not despair of effecting religious sect, every political or indifferent they might be, ressed fellow-countrymen. It r design to injure or assail any as such-nor is it now. ey are found giving their supctly, to southern slavery, it ines, as a sect or party, require m it. It only shows that they ssions under foot, and, hence, work of abolitionists, by suit-consciences, and by showing is own standard of duty, to nee. And this can be done, it to can be done, in His name, His truth! by the same means es, every where uprosted idol cause of Christianity triumph g obstacles! by the anre by the foolishness of preschings of the world, and things

y 'the cross of Christ'

have seen the sacred flame of liberty spreadheart to heart, from one end of the republic her, and all attempts to extinguish it only make it brighter, till thousands and tens of of individuals have been brought to stand amon platform, and labor harmoniously to or the rescue of the slave, though attached to at sects and parties -- are we to be told that no regress can be made in this manner-that ionism can be manufactured only in a chine-shop? Is this any thing better than

infidelity : is the professed creed of the whigs? The dent truths' of the Declaration of Indepen What the creed of the democrats? The

They all stand, then, in theory, upon davery platform-to wit, that 'all men are equal; that they are endowed by their Creeriain inalienable rights; that among these liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' They led upon questions of political economyof man's inalienable rights. In becoming s, they are not required to sacrifice any of har views, which make them distinct parthey acknowledge our principles to be lity called upon to make any party sacrifice. ange their course one-hair's-breadth, in giving version? Are they indee to profligate ntine in spirit, that, by the faithful exposure corruption and hard-heartedness, and by the on of light and truth, they cannot be into consistency, nor even be persuaded to the side of liberty in a struggle with slavery s light no better than darkness-then is truth rror-then are the American people (o se parties are composed) incapable of ree, and must perish in their sins!

Main. The editor of the Advocate of Freedor

dates will answer well, for the sake of ou

sa invariably. Sometimes they prove faithful. pes treacherous; but, when a cause, like ours. feebleness, it must not surprise us if, now our confidence is abused, and men, after ection, violate their professions. This will done in cases where the moral and political gth of abolitionists is feeble-and being feeble, ould it gain by arraying itself against the co nower of both existing parties, in a distinct po organization ? Besides-such treachery canno persisted in with impunity, especially in a which is becoming awakened to a sense roult in aiding and abetting the worst form o ever devised by the depravity of mankind is patience possess our souls, and not expect ch: but go on, in faith and well-doing, as w

it is added, 'It is morally, or rather politically that we should ever have a representative s, from the existing parties, who will no ned to have it known that he favors ou We put our simple denial against this posin, and regard it as a moral and nolitical It is virtually saving, that the northern peoincapable of being transformed in the tempe

nin, it is said by the editor of the Maine organs to scattering our votes, it is utterly futile to complish any thing in our present scat-mode of warfare. It is in vain to ex-It is opposed to human nature to expect it.

is a new discovery, and new organization It is false—all false. We need not travel out nwealth to substantiate our denial. In ent legislature of this State, now convened it there are a goodly number of sturdy, faithful is, attached to both political parties, who a nominated and elected on the ground of tionism, and in consequence of a 'scattered ts in former elections. They do not cling to rty views the less, but to humanity more e not whigs and democrats, technically g, but whig and democratic abolitionists. Take neas, George Bradsers of the House, and T Dans of the Senate Are not such men Was THOMAS MORBIS recreant to our in the U. S. Senate? If the venerable SET of Duxbury, (who was put in nomination democratic party,) had been elected to the of this State, (and he lacked only a few would he have sacrificed his anti-slavery prinpon the altar of party? Who, that knows Nationatent with pouring contempt upon the mode

ing the elective franchise which has been so long ccessfully adopted by abolitionists, the editor te of Freedom runs a tilt against those mks, who, from conscientious scruples, re om going to the polls in any case. He asksa we refrain from all political effort for the while God has given us our political power, the is a vast amount of slavery under the con-the ballot-box? We have proclaimed every e, that slavery

We will answer this question, by asking anothers the editor of the Advocate of Freedom, by thi , mean to advertise its readiness to have the ion of human government discussed in its col-If not, why write in this manner, and at to put a stigma upon the abolition character c religiously abstain from voting? If so, who tand charged with having dragged in the nonstance discussion?' He assumes that 'God has and to use it. We should like to have chapter an the for this assertion, from the New Testament afirm that all such power is wholly of man's

vention, to be held at Albany on April fool's-day

Abolitionists in New York had a right to invit Convention, and abolitionists in any part of the Buy have a right to send delegates or go them-es, or request their friends to be there, and that rention has a right to nominate candidates for office within their elective franchise, and no one a right to impuga their motices.

The naked right of abolitionists to do a great many hgs which may prove to be very injudicious of foolish, is not denied. It is, doubtless, one malienable rights' of every man to call as many entions as he thinks proper-but something propriety and common sense, at the same time meeting, held in western New York, may stified in calling a National Anti-Slavery Con on, in reference to a question which has already hisposed of-without consulting the views and igs of the abolitionists of the several States, or presentatives-then ten, five, or two individay be authorised to call such a Convention has the would give heed to such a call?

Aso the right to impugn the motives of men, ess apos the manner in which they behave.

Outlaine friend says that the Liberator presun Minute this measure [the proposed Convention]

a dare of certain persons in New York to ride into . We hope upon further reflection, the editor till windraw, so far as possible, such crael insinus We hope our friend will inform his readers hat hehas attributed to the Liberator what is exessed a an address of the Managers of the Mass. A being to the abolitionists of the United States. e, of curse, endorse all that is contained in that Me should be glad to see it published en-

after ten years' experience—during which brief the fire in the Advocate of Freedom. The language of mark the language of his third Report:— We have the Managers is not specially applied to the calling of opened, AND SHALL OPEN, no road to political the Convention, but to the whole scheme for a new political organization.

If ever the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society have evinced good sense, sound judgment, and a wise forecast, they have done so in making their official Protest against the call for another of a good conscience, and about the disinterestedn unnecessary, premature '-and in advising the abolitionists of the several States not to give it any countenance. The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Abolition Society have very naturally responded

to the call, on the principle that 'birds of a feather' are disposed to 'flock together,' and that faction has ment, than we do by throwing our political power nothing to lose by discord and division. It matters into the scale of that party which makes a right nomnot to the schismatics in this Commonwealth, what it ination.' Here is more throwing of dust. If there be is that may serve to aid them in their disorganizing no difference in the two cases, what is the meaning of into fragments our hitherto united body, and they in- 'road to political preferment' through a political or stantly hail it with delight. 'Divide and conquer,' is ganization? And, in contending for such an organizatheir motto. First, they tried to effect their unworthy tion, and advocating the nomination of only those ab purposes by excluding women from an equal participaon in anti-slavery proceedings; but they were signally frustrated. Next, they endeavored to eject from editor of the Abolitionist hold out the loaves and fishes the anti-slavery platform all who held to the doctrine of non-resistance; but failed also in this. Now they are clamoring for a new political party; but they are not any nearer carrying their point. We now speak exclusively of those who have got up the divisions in

Of course, the editor of the Abolitionist is quite ex hilarated by the call for a 'National Anti-Slavery Convention for Independent Nominations.' In his last number, he has criticised the Protest of the State Anti-Slavery Board, at some length, with the same confusion of mind which has characterized his writ ings since he became the editor of the Abolitionist We proceed to comment upon a few leading points.

1. He concedes that the call for the convention comes at 'the eleventh hour.' And is such a conven tion, for such an object, to be called together by as eleventh hour 'notice? No-this is not the way to We disorganize at once from such a machine.' move circumspectly or efficiently, but rather to excite suspicion and apprehension.

2. He speaks of the State A. S. Board as being 'un der the leadership of their non-resistant secretary. This is ribaldry. It is a gross insult to such minds as are found in that Board.

3. He says we have 'left no stone unturned to bring out anti-slavery sentiment against a human rights or third political party.' True-does he mean to deny us the right to use our influence against such vention, we predict, will be little better than a farce a measure? We are only maintaining the good old anti-slavery doctrines, which, as the Corresponding Secretary of the American A. S. Society, he officially promulged from year to year in its annual reports !-In his Fourth Report he gives the following warning:

ganization to suit their own purposes. But they ough o be met on the threshhold and stripped of their disguise The best safeguard against their entrance is for abolitionists, while they firmly refuse to vote for a man who will not support abolition measures, TO AVOID SETTING UP CANDIDATES OF THEIR OWN.

The very spirit of prophecy! And now, forsooth ecause, in the opinion of the State Anti-Slavery Board, this prediction is in process of literal fulfil ment, and with a firm spirit they have followed his advice to meet the 'political wolves' on the thresh hold, and strip off their disguise, he calls it a 'wanton and cruel attack upon private character '! The lan guage of the Board is, in reference to the third party affair- We are constrained to believe that it is an ambitious, selfish spirit, which has given birth and shape to the movement.' And they add-'It is evi dent that there is, in the western part of New-York, a small but talented body of restless, ambitious men who are determined to get up a third party, come what may-in the hope, doubtless, of being lifted by it into office.' Upon this the editor of the Abelition ist remarks, in guilty agitation, and with a show of virtuous indignation- No names are mentioned. So nuch the worse.' He calls it an 'unfounded, abortinable, and calumnious impeachment of their brethren, and talks of the 'propriety of coming out, and nam ing the men, and publishing the proof.' We can tell him that such a course is not necessary; for every genuine abolitionist is a discerner of spirits, and car easily decide for himself who is actuated by pure, and who by selfish motives-who is indeed without guile, and who 'a wolf in sheep's clothing.' We can tell him, moreover, that as no man has been more active in projecting a new political party than himself, he whether he is accurately represented in his descripand manage the anti-slavery organization to suit their own purposes.'

If the conduct of the State Board, after a deliberate examination of all the facts in the case, be 'abomina ble, and nothing better than a stab in the dark and lieve that it is an ambitious, selfish spirit which has given birth and shape to the third party movement'was it any less outrageous for the editor of the Aboliionist, in his Fourth Report, to brand beforehand as ecessity of such a party, and urge its formation from pure motives? The rod which he hung up in terroem was- They ought to be met on the threshold, and stripped of their disguise '-obviously taking it pure-minded abolitionists would be found either orignating or countenancing such a movement!

In further illustration of the gross inconsistency his conduct, we quote another passage from the same Report, not less apposite and explicit:

Let it be understood that, so far as we act political IN, It is only to carry a pointed measure, and that, in doing this, we have no preference to employ the men who have been most active and successful in the moral struggle with the people. These men, Be it knows to the world, have not faced all manner of obloquy and violence, for any reward of henor or office which the people have to give.'

This was abolitionism in the days of its singleness of eye, simplicity of purpose, and purity of heart. Now that it has become 'new-organized,' it manifests a totally different spirit, is clamorous for ' rewards of honor of office, utiers another shibboleth, and brands as absurd or insincere, all its previous declarations respecting anti-slavery political action.

Take another specimen. In his third Report, the editor of the Abolitionist lays down the following

Can language be more explicit or conclusive? Now, behold the same individual, who incorporated these declarations into the Reports of the Parent Society as true and unchangeable, vehemently demanding the gressional career, it is certain that he uniformly sus formation of a third party, and giving the lie to the mined the slaveholding interest; and that, in 1835, he is his defence? Hear him :

'Proceeding on the assumption, that a man should be no wiser to-day than he was yesterday, it is strong be no wiser to day than he was yesterday, it is strong chough to send the very best of us back to the ranks like since 1835. That year was the proberies of gh to send the very projudice and colonization. Those expressions at a third party were not pledges, nor were they not a third party were not pledges, nor were they not a third party were not pledges, nor were they not a preward

more dexterously. It is on the plea of an increase of tlemen of property and standing, down to drunker reisdom, that he accounts for the sudden summerset he and lawless disturbers of the peace. Doubtless, Ger has taken! And so complete is his conversion, that Harrison would not use the same language now, as he he likens it to a change from 'prejudice and colonization,' to total and immediate emancipation! Now, trace his steps, and avow himself in favor of immediate

preferment.' If this be not a 'pledge,' deliberately and strongly made to the world, what is it? It embraces the past, present and future. It was made at a time when abolitionism was pure and disinterested, and abolitionists were of one heart and of one mind In abandoning it, all the fine talk about the Anti-Sia very Society having 'no rewards to bestow but those tional convention, as 'presumptuous, unauthorized, of those who 'have faced all manner of obloquy and violence,' not 'for any rewards of honor or office which the people have to give,' but for the slave's sake, will amount to nothing better than mockery.

But, we are told, that, 'by distinct nomination as a third party, 'we no more open a road to prefer vements-only let it be something that will shiver the language used in the third Report? Is not the olitionists, ' who have been most active and successful in the moral struggle with the people, does not the of office as inducements for persons to rally on antislavery ground?

The State A. S. Board object to the proposed conention at Albany, on the ground that the call is mofficial and premature; and that such a convention in April is not needed, because the annual meeting of the Parent Society will be held in May, at which there will be, undoubtedly, an overwhelming attendance of delegates from various parts of the country The editor of the Abolitionist ridicules the idea, that before a local meeting presumes to summon the abolitionists of the United States to a national conven tion, it ought first to ascertain with what favor such a summon would be regarded by those to whom i entrusted the management of the anti-slavery enterprise in the several States. 'Here,' he exclaims, 'is all the tyrannous machinery of a full grown party show of independence is but another name for schism - disorganization.' Is nothing due to the tried friends of the slave in other parts of the country, that they should be consulted as to the expediency and propriety of taking so important a step? Is no eliance to be placed upon their discretion and judgment, at such a crisis? The fact is, those who have sent forth this call know very well that they are acting in a precipitate and unauthorized manner. The con It will receive no countenance in Massachusetts, exept from the schismatics.

It is bravely intimated in the Abolitionist, that we are fearful that 'a full national convention would go for an anti-slavery nomination,' and therefore we oppose it !! 'Were it not so,' it is added, we should be calling upon all 'true abolitionists' to rally at Albany, and put down the third party movement. This is very ludicrous, even though it be an impeachment of our courage and sincerity. We afraid to submit this or any other question to the decision of American abolitionists! That can never be until we become new organized ' in soul and spirit.

Finally, to the objection of the State Board, that, is anctioning such a call for a convention, a dangerous precedent would be established, which might encour age a few irresponsible individuals at any time to apoint a national gathering of abolitionists, as it may suit their caprice or ambition, the Abolitionist replie - The precedent certainly will not be dangerous, till abolitionists at large are grown too indolent to turn out for the salvation of their cause.' . . . When abo litionists are too lazy to turn out, they will deserve to be represented by selfish men.' So, then, let the call ome from what quarter it may-from few or manyand as often as it may-the abolitionists of the coun try must obey it, and be put to an expense of som en thousand dollars, in order to show what they can do; or else be accused of laziness, or indifference to the welfare of the cause !! Such a view of the question can be taken only by one who has made up his mind to pursue a factious course, and who is conscious that he cannot effect his designs so long as he stands upon the broad platform of constitutional aboli-

Gen. Harrison.

The Abolitionist blows hot and cold with extraor dinary facility. Because, at its annual meeting in the Harrisburg Convention to nominate Henry Clay as the whig candidate for the Presidency, as virtually a concession to the growing spirit of liberty in our will do well to look into his own mirror, and see land, that paper basely insinuated that the Society is tion of those who will aim to 'elevate themselves, Abolitionist itself had previously said-'We are disposed to regard the late defeat of Clay as a triumph of anti-slavery truth.' What is its rejoinder? Why, it concedes that the Society had good cause to rejoice at the defeat of Henry Clay '-but wishes to kno why it did not pass another resolution, at least warn in the lump, because they feel 'constrained to be- ing abolitionists that it would be unsafe to favor Harrison, without evidence to contradict that which proves him an enemy to our cause?' Answer-not because the Society was disposed 'to favor Harrison, or was ignorant of his pro-slavery acts, as the Abolipolitical wolves, those who might afterward see the tionist must have known when it made its slanderous impeachment; but because, in the overwhelming pressure of business, and simply and solely on that account no such resolution was prepared or thought of. The members of the Society are not the men to bestow for granted, as a settled thing, that no disinterested, their suffrages upon any pro-slavery candidate, or to need a special resolution to direct them how or for whom to vote. No resolution was passed at the meeting against Martin Van Buren; ergo, the Society has at length concluded to support his nomination

But a word in relation to the treatment which Gen Harrison has received at the hands of the Abolitionist ly, it is only to carry a political measure ; and that, in Emancipator, &c. Has it been such as accords with anti-slavery usage and policy? No. Hitherto, the pledge has been, not only that, as abolitionists, we will not vote for any man who is hostile to our enterprise, but that we will first interrogate every candidate for any legislative, gubernatorial or presidential station, in regard to his views of slavery, emancipation, &c. &c. before we condemn him. We have been disposed to allow space for repentance. Can we now do any thing less, as fair-minded and reasonable men? Though Edward Everett formerly took sides against us, yet, when interrogated, last year, in the snal manner, he answered our inquiries in the affirmative. We shall not stop to examine or question th purity of his motives: we only say that he has pubicly endorsed the soundness of the doctrine of imme 'This Society has no rewards to bestow but those of diate emancipation, and officially marched from a good conscience. We have opened, AND SHALL OPEN, pro-slavery position on to the anti-slavery platform.

Is an occurrence of this kind nothing? Is it not ar interesting sign of the times? Gen. Harrison has been nominated as a candidate for a high official station. In the course of his conmost distinct, unequivocal, solemn assurances! What declared that the course pursued by the emancipa tors is unconstitutional, &c. Other black marks are recorded against him; but, we believe, he has said and liely, since 1835. That year was the mob-crisis of our cause. George Thompson was at that time in th against a third party were not piezes, and meant to operate as such any further than to bind us never to hold out 'political preferment' as a reward or lure.(!) And by distinct nominations, we no more 'open a road' to such preferment, than we do by throwing our political power into the scale of that party which makes a right nomination.'!! party which makes a right nomination. !! should have denounced the auti-slavery movements

Jesuitism never extricated itself from a dilemma It was fashionable for every body to do so, from 'gen

ate emancipation. We say, this is our belief-but we may be mistaken, in common with many others. It is possible, but not probable, that he has become conwith many others. It vinced of the injustice of his former course. What, then, do justice and long-suffering require of us? Why, obviously, that we should interrogate him, and give him a chance to retrieve his character in the eyes of the friends of freedom, before we pronounce his case hopeless. If we mistake not, Gerrit Smith and William Jay were appointed a committee, at the annual meeting of the Parent Society last year, to address letters of inquiry to the presidential candidates on this subject. Whether we are right or not, in this onjecture, we trust that Gen. Harrison will be drawn out; so that the whole country may know what are grades individuals on account of their complexion his present views and feelings respecting one of the noblest enterprises of the age.

The editor of the Christian Witness, at Pittsburg Pa. propounds the following 'honest question'

Will the editor of the Philanthropist, the Libera-tor, or the Charter Oak, tell us how voting abolition-ists, at the next Presidential election, can exercise the ista, at the next Presidential election, can exercise the elective framehise, honestly and efficiently, without a distinct and separate nomination of Electors, pledged to vote for no slaveholder or apologist for slavery? What shall they do? Vote for Harrison and Tyler?—for Van Buren and Johnson?—nominate separate candidates?—or abstain entirely from the exercise of the elective franchise?

We see no difficulty in the way. Every voting ab ditionist can give his vote for such individuals as he likes best, just as at any other election. It is one thing for abolitionists to scatter their votes, according to their individual preferences; and quite another for them to organize a distinct political party. But how idle it is to talk of such an organization at the present time, for the purpose of putting a rival candidate for the Presidency into the field! As a national political party, we are insignificant. What is our political strength in Maine, New Hampshire, New-Jersey Pannsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan?the slaveholding States out of the question. Next to nothing. In Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode-Island, perhaps Connecticut and New York, we can control the elections, by the balance of power between the existing parties being in our bands; but, even in these States, arrayed as a separate political organization, we should be in a very small minority. Add to this, that the great body of abolitionists are now strongly oppos ed to such a movement. Besides-it seems to us that every reflecting mind must see, that, so far as the success of our cause is concerned, the next Presidential election is one, about which abolitionists need give themselves no special concern, any farther than to bear their testimony against the elevation to the Pres- int idency of either of the candidates in nomination for that office. Is there the remotest probability, that, within the next four years, a majority of both house of Congress will be in favor of the immediate aboli tion of slavery in the District of Columbia? If not, it natters very little who is President during that term so far as that District is concerned. Whoever he ma be, he will not have an opportunity either to veto or approve a bill in favor of such a measure. Or, if he should, then he will approve the bill, whether he be Van Buren or Harrison! For, such a bill cannot be carried in both houses of Congress, until a large major ity of the people of the United States are ready for the measure. Whatever the people shall demand, and Congress sanction, will be responded to by the President of the United States! He is but a mere weather vane, at best. It is, then, most unphilosophical for abolitionists to spend much time, expense or thought upon the approaching presidential election. Let them ather put themselves afresh to the work of abolition izing THE PEOPLE, by moral and religious instru mentalities-knowing full well that there must be like people, like rulers.

Colored American.

After a suspension of three months, the Colored American has started afresh, under the charge of our colored friend CHARLES B. RAY, as sole editor and proprietor. If, among the four hundred thousand free colored persons in the country,-to say nothing of the white population, from whom it ought to derive a strong support,-a living patronage for this paper cannot be obtained, it will be greatly to their reproach In their present condition, a special organ of their own, conducted by one of their own number, ought to be regarded by them as an object of great importance. True, it does not follow that, because the paper is called the 'Colored American,' and edited by a colored man, therefore the colored population are under obligations to support it; for if it be not, in itself, a faithful and useful journal, it cannot claim to be sustained on any other grounds. But we have confidence in the ability, perseverance and integrity of Mr. Ray, and doubt not that he will make the American an insheet. If any persons, white or colored, in this city, desire to become subscribers to it, we will forward their names with great pleasure. The names of several persons are published, who have severally pledged five, ten, twenty and twenty-five dollars, in aid of the American. This looks like being in earnest. In the midst of the present unhappy divisions in our ranks, we trust our friend Ray will be enabled to distinguish, by intuition, the true from the spurious, the right from the wrong, and to utter his conviction in a manly and fearless spirit.

Tur EMANCIPATOR. Our remarks upon the review of the Letter of the Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. S. Society, to the Executive Committee at New York, which appeared in the Emancipator of the 27th ult. are crowed out this week by the pressure of other matter. For the same reason, we are unable to find room for any extended remarks upon the singular letter of our friend Gerrit Smith, in the Friend of Man, to which we alluded in our last number,

HENRY B. STANTON. The Abelitionist of the 27th nit. says-

'We are happy to announce that the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Abolition Society have invited Henry B. Stanton, Esq., one of the Sec-retaries of the American Society, to come into this State, and raise the \$1250 required as the quota of our

If the Executive Committee at New-York, after what has passed between them and the Board of Managers of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, shall send Stanton into this State, in compliance with such an invitation, we can only say that it will be viewed anti-slavery field. His numerous friends and admiras additional evidence of their hostility to the old organization, and will furnish ground for a new complaint against them at the annual meeting in May next. We maintain that they have done wrong in recognizing approvingly the existence of the new organization, and such, we believe, will be the verdic endered at New-York at that meeting. Delegates from the Mass. Abolition Society ought not to be admitted to act in any such capacity on that occasion in taking a retrospect of all that has happened within a year past in this State, he would prefer almost any

ANOTHER SOCIETY IN ANDOVER. A society has een formed in North Andover, auxiliary to the Mussachusetts A. S. Society. The following is the list of

Daniel Saunders President; Meses Martin and Par-B. Gregg, Managers.

We presume the Society is not without a Transer, but his name is not given. We are pleased to learn that a Female Anti-Slavery Society is about to be formed in North Andover, auxiliary to the State Society.

Child, was received too late for insertion this week.

MASSACHUSETTS ERECT!

In the House of Representatives, on Wednes series of resolutions, reported by the committee on slavery, was almost unanimously adopted, entering mn and indignant PROTEST against the cor gressional gag-law, and demanding its immediate repeal in the name of the people of Massachusetts We cannot find room for them to-day.

The same committee have made a report and res olutions, calling for the immediate suppression of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the interstate slave trade; and also for the repeal of that portion of the marriage law, which punishes and de-These will undoubtedly pass both houses.

In the Senate on Thursday, 5th inst, on motion Mr. Choate of Essex, the following order was upon imously adopted. It is a new and important move ment. Cheers for the old Bay State!

Ordered, That the Committee on the subject Slavery be instructed to consider and report upon the expediency of requesting our Senators and Rep-resentatives in Congress, to use their influence in procuring the passage of a law, authorizing the Na tional Executive to appoint agents in all the seaports procuring the passage of a law, autorizing the tional Executive to appoint agents in all the seaports, where Custom Houses are established, in States tolerating the institution of domestic slavery, whose duty it shall be to protect and enforce the rights of such persons claiming to be citizens of other States, as may be held in slavery, or be imprisoned on sus-picion of being slaves, the expense of such agencies to be defrayed by the Treasury of the United States.

We have already stated, that, in the first number of the Abolitionist, it indignantly denied the charge that it was in favor of 'a distinct political party,' and added-T' The abolitionists, we trust, will erect no new standard of political action. In the 31st num ber of the same paper, there is an address from the Norfolk County Abolition Society, in which is this

WHILE WE STAND ALOOF FROM THE ORGANIZA TION OF ANY DISTINCT POLITICAL PARTY, and the hon ors and emoluments of office are not to be gained by en-listing in our ranks, nothing but the stern voice of duty to God and man can arouse the elector, or the public servant, to a proper regard to the claims of bleeding humanity.'

In the 24th number of the Abolitionist, is a letter from a correspondent, who says-

Let abolitionists remain with the political parties to which they belong, but let them be more active. . . I hope the new organization will manifest a good spirit in their publication, and in their zeal for political action, be careful not to favor either of the great political parties, or oppose them, as such. Cast the leaven into both—roork with both—purify both—that, in the end, both may aid and unite for the overthrow of slavery in our land.

Over this letter, the editor of the Abolitionist put the following caption :

GOOD ADVICE. We take the liberty to publish the following letter, and commend it to the attention of our readers.

Presto! change! What says the editor of the Ab-Between no-government and a human-rights [third

olitical] party, we think we have demonstrated there no middle ground, on more occasions than one '!! So, then, not only does he coolly eat his own words, ut with all possible effrontery insinuate that thos who oppose such a political organization are no better in fact, than anarchists!

'It must be plain to all who reason, that he who—1. Holds to the use of his franchise—2. Adheres to the Albany resolutions—3. Does not believe either Van Buren or Harrison a friend of immediate emancipation -must go for the third party '!!

But here is a terrible intimation from his pen.

'We must have a human rights [third political] party, and that soon, or the problem of liberty is again to be worked out in blood'!!! Here is the ghost of non-resistance once more con jured up by him, to frighten men into a support of his

political hobby . 'In all sincerity, we ask those editors who oppos such a course, why they may not as well become Non-Resistants, and done with it?

Again he exclaims

Again, he says:

It [the third party] is the only position worthy of ee and independent mind. It is the only course that free and independent mind. It is the only course that stands any chance of saving our country from the deon grasp of the slavocrae

The discovery is a notable one. How benighted was our neighbor, when he complimented the 'good advice' of his correspondent, which we have quoted above! Says that correspondent- Cast the leaven of abolitionism into both political parties-work with both-purify both.' 'Good!' exclaimed the facile editor of the Abolitionist. Nonsense! he now ex claims; it can't be done; our leaven won't work, ex cept in a party which is already thoroughly leavene Give us a third party, that will fight, instead of working with both parties! He further says-

'The position of mere balances or make-weights is so cold and dreary, that we cannot make our aboli-tionists stay in it (!)—They want a home, a wigwam of their own, to run into.! (!)—Our perseverance in the old mode of political action will be a fatal mistake '(!)-- The scattering of votes, while it will tor pefy ourselves, will teach our opponents no valuable

Beautiful consistency! All this, dear reader, sounds very disinterested, patriotic, and pions, coming from the lips of one who wrote to his friend Stanton, not long since, in relation to a movement of this kind-

One thing Iknow. Unless you do take such a step, our New Organization here is a gone case. It been, inter nos, shockingly mismanaged. ... 'I my solemn assurance, that it is life and death with us the new organizationists.] Make the move, and we will follow and live (!) You can do it. For the love of beaven and earth, no it, and write me the earliest word.' (!!)

What soul-sickening developments have we here We can go no further to-day.

MORAL REFORM. We have received an excellen address on this subject, delivered before the Worcester Female Moral Reform Society, Oct. 22, 1839, by Mrs Mary Ann B. Brown. It makes a neat pamphlet of twenty-three pages, and is highly creditable to the head and heart of woman. We shall make some quo tations from it hereafter.

Our estimable friend James C. Jackson, since nis return to New-York, has been taken very dangerously ill, in consequence of his incessant labors in the ers will rejoice to hear that he is now probably out of danger. A letter, written by him upon his bed, has just been received, dated Waterloo, March 5th.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE ANTLSLAVERY CAUSE IN MASSACHUSETTS. In consideration of the great amount of aid afforded

to the cause, during the year 1839, by means of the nitted to act in any such capacity on that occasion. Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, a similar one is this As for Mr. Stanton, we should think, that, year projected, and will be held in Boston towards

The undersigned, in renewing this effort, again, therefore, offer their best exertions to the friends of the cause throughout the State, as their servants for the cause's sake, to perform the necessary labor, and make the outlay of time, effort and money requisite to ensure a satisfactory result. Successful as was the undertaking of last year, still more desirable re sults may be anticipated by commencing operation ker Richardson, Vice Presidents; Moses A. Stevens, Secretary; John Magill, E. G. Manning, Nathaniel solicit general co-operation, because we have determined to spare no effort of our own to secure brillians and complete success. If last year the combined efforts of city and country produced \$1500, and that in the midst of universal financial embarrassment, we may hope that this year the Massachuseits Anti-Slaociety.

A letter from Lewis Tappan, in reply to Mrs.

Child, was received too late for insertion this week.

The Positive of the existing the control of th TP Read the article of the venerable Seth Sprague. would be all that was received. Not less than \$2000

worth of goods were last year contributed, and fully that sum at length received for them into the treasury of the Massachusetts Society, through the medium of the fairs at Lynn, Lowell, Salem and New Bedford, among which the remaining articles were divided. The friends, therefore, need be under no apprehension that there will be too many goods brought into the market. It is a general axiom in political ecor that supply will be proportionate to demand. In this inti-slavery market, the demand is created by the effort to raise supplies ; as the anti-slavery fairs in which we have been engaged for six successive years past demonstrate to us. The exertion to obtain articles, operates to draw public attention and putronage, just n proportion to the strength with which it is made. If we enlarge our sphere of effort and the number of our co-operators, so as to get goods to the amount of \$2000, we shall thereby have stirred up a corresponding number of purchasers; and we are persuaded that the raising of four or five thousand dollars worth of goods would, in like manner, ensure their sale. Let every means, therefore, put in motion last year, be used with renewed resolution this. Let towns, societies and individuals again throng round the Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Society, for the slave's sake. This means of aiding him is, perhaps, the more powerful, ecause it is an unpretending and humble one A few ideas have occurred to us by which our pur-

pose may be greatly helped. If any friend has posed to make any such purchase for himself or family, as can wait till the fair to be accomplished, be will, if he saves himself till that time, be doubtless able to suit his own taste and supply his own wants, at the same time that he aids the cause by giving the fair the reasonable profit on the article needed. Multitudes of friends of every calling and occupation have, in past years, declared themselves happy to supply articles in their respective lines of bu could be sure of disposing of them to advantage. To make these two ends meet to the benefit of our enterprise, books have been opened at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Cornhill, where persons wishing to be fur nished with articles of use or ornament, from the furniture of a house down to a child's winter wardrobe, can leave their orders, with such description and lim itation of price as shall ensure the satisfactory execution of them; while on the other hand, persons disposed to economise fragments of time and materials so as to sustain the cause of freedom, can register their intentions to contribute them in the shape of goods. The fore-knowledge thus given, will enable us t secure a sale.

To the anti-slavery friends of all trades and profes sions, this invitation is made -that donations of every kind of useful or ornamental clothing material, may be obtained in season to be wrought up, and all needed supplies of a mechanical and manufacturing kind, which it is in their hearts to furnish, may be sure of market.

We are convinced that not only the customery show of ingenious and tasteful fancy work will find a profitable market, but more useful and bulky articles, and the products of agricultural skill and industry.

If all the friends of the cause in Massachusetts thus mite to secure the city market, there is no reason why this effort should not emulate the Mechanic's Fair in attraction, and productiveness. We have the strongest possible motive-for to work for others is stronger stimulus than to labor for ourselves.

Soliciting your correspondence, co-operation and advice;-pledging ourselves to spare no pains to secure the best place of exhibition and sale the city affords: to omit no exertion to make this philanthropic occasion one of enjoyment and festivity, as well as of profitable endeavor ;-to enlarge our hospitality to meet the great claims we hope to have made upon it at the time of the Fair ;-to execute carefully all orders left with us for the purchase of materials, and to see that all gifts of them are wrought up to the best advantage; -and finally, to keep our attention constantly on the alert that we may lose no means or opportunity of making the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society of 1840 a most important auxiliary to the cause of freedom, we are your servants for the cause's

MARIA W. CHAPMAN, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. LOUISA LORING, ELIZA F. MERREAM, ANN T. G. PHELLIFS, MARY YOUNG, CAROLINE WESTON, ABBY SOUTHWICK, LAVINIA HILTON, MARY F. ROGERS,

LYDIA MARIA CHILD, MARY G. CHAPMAN, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SUSAN PAUL, ELIZA PHILBRICK, ANNE WARREN WESTON,
HELEN E. GARRISON,
LOUISA SEWALL,
CECILIA HOWARD,
CATHARINE SARCENT,
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS,

MARRIED—in Dedham, Aug. 22d, 1817, by James Richardson, Esq., John Williams, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Watson, both of Boston.—[Inserted by re-

NOTICES

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Windham County Anti-Shavery Society will be held in Brocklyn on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the choice of officers, and the transaction of other business. A general and punctual attendance of the friends of the cause, and the public, is earnestly solicited. GEORGE W. BENSON, Cor. Sec. Brooklyn, Connecticut, Feb. 25, 1840

SPECIAL NOTICE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A meeting wilf be held at the Town Hall in Ashburnham, (Worcester Co.,) on the last Saturday in March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining the great and leading Docratus of the best means of laying before an enquiring public the results of suck examination. All persons (gentlemen and ladies) who feel a deep concern in the salvation of man or cause of Zion, and who believe that a thorough recxamination of the scriptures is necessary to a discovery of what those truths are, about which even a devoted Christendom have long been and still are much divided, are especially invited to attend. Those perdivided, are especially invited to attend. Those persons who may have already made a deep and extensive search for truth, and are fully convinced of the necessity of a general moral reform, will be heard as it shall please the audience who may be assembled.

Boarding School for Young Ladies. AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the second Mon-day in September, and consists of four quarters of eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the year is five weeks; the others one week each. Mr. and Mrs. MACE have been engaged in teaching several years, and devote themselves to the parental education of their pupils. They have a house built expressly for the accommodation of about TWENTY PUPILS, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drawing, and modern languages, and by assistant teachers who reside in the family.

TERMS. Boand—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. For one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring, \$50.

\$50.

Turrion, (per quarter) English or Unissesses, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrument, \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher, Miss Young, who boards in the family,) \$5; Drawing, \$6; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, Mr. Nautin, from England. Teacher of Italian and French, Mr. Lansa, from Italy. Miss Cushing, Assistant Pupil.

Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Pupil.

D. MACK, Principal.

March 10, 1840.

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NOTICE.

JAMES TOLMAN, of the late firm of Macomber and Tolman, has taken the store recently occupied by Winckley and Dickenson, No. 6. Congress square, Congress Street, nearly opposite the old stand. He will constantly be supplied with a complete assortment of first rate MERCHANT TAILOR'S GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest

prices.

By particular personal attention to all departments of the business, he will be able to execute all orders in a perfect and satisfactory manner. The patronage of his friends and of the public is respectfully solicit-March 13.

From the Knickerbocker for March. LIGHT.

BY WILLIAM PITT PALMER. Bright effluence of bright essence increate! Before the sun, before the heavens, thou wert.

From the quickened womb of the primal gloon The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast, Of the threads of my golden bair; And when the broad tent of the firm Arose on its airy spars,
I pencilled the hue of its matchless blue,

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers, And their leaves of living green, And mine were the dies in the sinless eyes Of Eden's virgin queen; And when the Fiend's art on her trustful heart

And spangled it round with stars.

Had fastened its mortal spell, In the silvery sphere of the first-born tear To the trembling earth I fell. When the waves that burst o'er a world accursed

Their work of wrath had sped, And the Ark's lone few, the tried and true. Came forth among the dead; With the wondrous gleams of my braided beams, I bade their terrors cease, As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll,

Like a pall at rest on a pulseless breast, Night's funeral shadow slept, Where shepherd swains on the Bethlehem plains Their lonely vigils kept; When I flushed on their sight the heralds bright Of heaven's redceming plan,

As they chanted the morn of a Saviour born-

God's covenant of peace.

Joy, joy to the outcast man! Equal favor I show to the lofty and low, On the just and unjust I descend ; E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darkne

and tears,
Feel my smile the blest smile of a friend Nay, the flower of the waste by my love is en braced, As the rose in the garden of kings;

At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear,

And to! the gay butterfly's wings! The deselate Morn, like a mourner forlorn, Conceals all the pride of her charms, Till I bid the bright Hours chase the Night fro

her bowers, And lead the young Day to her arms: And when the gay rover seeks Eve for his lover, And sinks to her balmy repose, I wrap their soft rest by the zephyr-fanned west,

From my sentinel steep, by the night-brooded deep I gaze with unslumbering eye, When the cynosure star of the mariner

Is blotted from the sky; And guided by me through the merciless sea, Though sped by the hurricane's wings, His compassless bark, lone, weltering, dark, To the haven-home safely he brings.

I waken the flowers in their dew-spangled box The birds in their chambers of green, And mountain and plain glow with beauty again, As they bask in my matinal sheen.

O if such the glad worth of my presence to earth,

Though fitful and fleeting the while, What glories must rest on the home of the blest, Ever bright with the DEITT's smile !

From the Christian Freeman. LINES WRITTEN AFTER READING JOHN C WHITTIER'S POEMS.

Who dares to plead for captive man ! Who dares to frown on wrong? Who stands unawed amid the clan, And scatters truth in song?

A form that moved from our blest hills-New England's son and free ;-A heart that loves the right, and stills The voice of tyranny.

A mind that quails not at the storm That gathers to oppose
The spirit stirring without form, Unseen by hostile foes.

He firmly holds the shield of truth, Unpierced by vengeful darts, And melts the stony hearts.

Ho! fearless ones and giant minds! He bids you all be free ; Obey his call, and let the winds

Bear words like his from ye. Let troth go forth in all its might, Like fire to melt the dross; Let freedom's torch dispel the night,

And no one fear the cross. The clanking chains of southern clime, Must fall from captive heels, And freedom's songs must sweetly chime Where tired labor reels.

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The captive voice must cease to wail, The dusky brows must smile, And free must be the southern gale,-Then joy will reign the while.

This truth believe, have faith, then speak, And God will doubly bless; The strong will cease to crush the weak, LABERTY. And life be happiness. HAVERHILL, Mass.

From the Emancipator.

'I long since became reconciled to the prospect living and dying a hated man.'—Gerrit Smith.

Thou live and die hated? Thou friend of the slave; Has freedom no lovers to cherish thy name? Shall foes of humanity trample thy grave, And the black shroud of infamy cover thy fame No: thou who hast felt for the peeled and oppressed What love and affection a brother can feel, Thy name shall be lov'd, till their wrongs be redress

And the world shall applaud thy devotion and zea Thou live and die hated? While fetters are forged, Vile scourges inflicted, and shackles are sold; While slavery's shambles with freemen are gorged. And the rights of humanity bartered for gold

Let hatred pursue the vile dealers in blood-Let robbery, murder, be branded with shame : Stand thou by the ultar of Freedom and God! Oppressors revere while blaspheming thy name.

Thou live and die hated? Let tyrants disdain thed And slavery's minions vent malice and spite; The friends of the slave will be proud to sustain the And aid in this warfare of Justice and Right : Those hearts that with thine for the outcast have bled

Till chains shall no more bind the necks of the free, Will mingle their grief with the tears thou hast shed, And sweeten with love the remembrance of thee.

UNION COLLEGE, Jan. 13, 1840.

OPPRESSION. We have offended, Oh! my countrymen! We have offended very grievously, And been most tyrannous. From east to west A groan of accusation pierces Heaven! The wretched plead against us; multitudes Countless and vehement, the sons of God, COLERIDGE

NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator.

Reply to Adin Ballou. BROTHER GARRISON:

Having forwarded a correction of Mr. Ballou's misapprehension of my views, in part, I beg leave to offer some additional remarks on his 'Reply.' He observes: 'Friend Grew does not even attempt He observes: 'Friend Grew does not even attempt to show that I have mistaken the true import of our Lord's words in that important passage.' 'Matthew 5.38-40.' His construction of the passage is, that 'It forbids not merely all personal, individual, self-assumed right of retaliation, but all revenge at law—all procuring of punishment to our injurers in the way of legal prosecution and judicial sentence. It goes the whole length.' Now, the fair question is, not what this single passage imports, abstractly considered, but what is the teaching of our Lord in all his words on this subject. We err, and come to premature conclusions by not suspending our judgment until we have examined all the passages which relate to any subject. If Matthew 5.38-40 was the only instruction given us in relation to this imporfind Jesus Christ himself making an exception, I cannot 'gainsay' that. I say Jesus Christ himself, for I maintain that the apostles taught what their Master commanded them. See Mat. 23-20. 'Does he then set Christ aside for Paul?' asks Mr. B. I reply, no. I only set aside Mr. B. for both. We neither of us wish to set the Savior and his aposthes at variance. The question is, how are seeming inconsistencies (for there are none zeal) to be reconciled? I consider the fact of the civil governor being recognized as 'a minister of God,' 'for good,' 'a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil, as already constituting an exception to the general rule of forbearance, Mat. 5.38-40, &c. This I have already repeatedly attempted to prove. Whether I have succeeded or not, I submit to others to de-

Mr B. is correct in considering that the object of the apostle, Rom. 12. 17 to 13.7, is 'to inculcate the importance of professed christians cultivating peace,' &c. Mr. B. wonders 'how any attentive mind can avoid seeing it.' Does he know of any attentive mind that does not see it? I do not. This is the truth, but not the ivolle truth of the passage. The 13th chap, commences with a distinct subject from that with which the 12th closes. It exhibits other duties, viz. the duty and authority of civil power, and the duty of subjection to them. It establishes the exception to the general law of non-resistance enforced not only by our Lord in Mat. 5th chap, but in Rom. 15. 17-21. The apostle, by the same spirit of inspiration commands christians, 'avenge not yourselves,' and informs them that the civil magistrate, as a 'minister of God' (not of the devil) 'for good,' is 'a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil.' I must refer Mr. B. and my readers to my discussion with my fair and candid friend 'Pacificus' for the argument proving more fully that the civil magistrate has devine cuthority to act as an avenger, although he may often abuse that authority.

I mass over Mr. Es charge of 'emposition to the and the people who had met to hear a lecture, and slavely. The man replied, I will. The lecturer perceiving his ignorance, knew that the people who had met to hear a lecture, would be disappointed if they went on to debate. He proposed to the man that he would go on with his lecture, and the people who had met to hear a lecture, would be disappointed if they went on to debate. He proposed to the man that he would go on with his lecture, and the debate with him? The man replied, I will. The lecturer perceiving his japorance, knew that the people who had met to hear a lecture, and the people who had met to hear a lecture, and the people who had met to hear a lecture, and the people who had met to hear a lecture, out of debate with him? The man replied, I will. The lecturer perceiving his japorance, knew that th Mr B. is correct in considering that the object of

although he may eften abuse that authority.

I pass over Mr. B's charge of 'opposition to the great apostle of the Gentiles' founded on his gross great apostle of the Gentiles' founded on his gross misrepresentation of my meaning in the use of the words, 'we must resist it unto death,' by which words words, we must resist it unto death, by which words I intended simply to express that we must be willing to suffer death rather than sin against God. But I cannot pass over the injustice of Mr. B. in classing me with those who 'do not quote Paul to prove sing me with those who do not quote Paul to prove that it is the duty of christians to be non-resisting subjects of the powers that be'; but (what is vastly important with them) to justify christians in creating, changing and controlling the powers that be —or rather, in getting themselves into the places of those powers. Now I request my friend B, either to sus-tain this charge by questions from. powers.' Now I request my mena b. c. tain this charge by quotations from my writings or to retract it. Every candid and discerning reader to retract it. Every candid and discerning reader of my articles on this subject must have perceived that in all my quotations and arguments, my object has been to disprove the opinion that civil govern-ment is not, in the present deprayed state of the

Mr. B. asks, 'Does the 13th chapter of Romans exhort christians to be subject to the powers that be? or to obtain and exercise the functions of those powers?" I answer, the former, and ask him if he considers this as proving the point at issue, i. e. that the powers that be, have no rightful authority over them? that these powers, as avengers of evil doing, are not ministers of God, but ministers of the devil?

I have supposed that Paul in Rom. 13th gives a definition of the nature and design of civil government without reference to its abuses. Mr. B. rement without reference to its abuses. Mr. B. remarks, he does not profess to give any definition at all of human government. Now let him be heard. The powers that be, are ordained of God. 'Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good and thou shalt have praise of the same: For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid, for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake. Is this no definition at all of human government? Is there one word of reference to its abuses? Does it follow, therefore, that we are not to be subject to governments that do abuse their authority? Have I ever, as Mr. B. represents, made such an inference? Nevas Mr. B. represents, made such an inference? Nevlieves and affirms; i. e. that we are to refuse to obey those laws which require us to violate the laws of

What Mr. B. justly calls 'a false inference,' but unjustly attributes to me, is, ' that all powers which are in say sense "of God," "ordained of God," must be morally good and pure.' This is another man of straw of Mr. B's own fabrication. I believe that all things, in some sense, are ordained of God; but deny that government itself and the abuses of it, are ordained in the same sense. I maintain that, in the present degraved state of the world, evil government. present depraved state of the world, civil government is a righteous measure which God approves, and as such ordained. Whereas all unrighteousness and oppression connected with human governments are abuses which he disapproves. The fact that there is no civil government without abuses is no proof that God does not approvingly ordain civil government itself. Nor can such facts justify us in maintaining aintaining

The truth is, that there is much more agreement Reply' represents. He has substituted several false issues for the true one. The real point at issue is obscured by the clouds of his misapprehensions. What is it? Is it, whether or not, we are patiently to submit to injuries, and not to avenge ourselves? Is it, whether or not we are to be subject when all it he powers that he are the subject unto all 'the powers that be,' whether good or bad, so far as we can be without disobeying God? Is it, whether or not we are to obey God rather than men? Is it, whether or not the Almighty, in some sense, ordains all things? Is it, whether or not he overrules evil for good, causing the wrath of man to praise him and restraining the remainder? No. It is none of these. It is, whether or not, in the present depraved state of the world, civil government is an ordinance approved of God. It is, whether or not civil rulers have any rightful authority to punsh evil-doers. While I admit the fact, that the adninistration of civil government is, in many particulars, unrighteous and unnecessarily severe, I hesi-

powers that be," or, rather, in getting the into the places of those powers.'

into the places of those powers. In conclusion, I rejoice to say that there are expressions of candor and humility in Mr. B's article which encourage me to hope that on a review of it, he will ingenuously acknowledge his numerous mishe will ingenuously acknowledge his numerous mi apprehensions of the views of both his and your sin cere friend,

HENRY GREW.

Explanation to H. Grew.

relate to any subject. If Matthew 5, 38-40 was the only instruction given us in relation to this important matter, I should more than 'tacitty' admit that I am conscious of no personal feelings towards find Jesus Christ himself making an exception, I cannot 'gainsay' that. I say Jesus Christ himself, and to him I would respectfully and kindly say, that I am conscious of no personal feelings towards him but those of friendship; that I desire only to know, embrace, and defend the truth in love to all for I maintain that the apostles taught what their markind; and that I shall endeavor meekly and sicentific the received all his falvase circulars. lently to receive all his future strictures on my pul lic communications; not doubting for a me that HE who judgeth all hearts righteously wil that HE who judgeth a'll hearts righteously will render to us according to our motives, and cause the truth, whatever it may be, or whoever may hold it, finally to prevail.

ADIN BALLOU.

MISCELLANY.

From the New Lisbon Aurora. A Characteristic Joke.

An anti-slavery lecturer recently calling at his appointed place to hold forth, was addressed by one present previous to commencing his lecture, and asked if he was willing to debate the question of slavery. He replied, yes; and inquired who proposed to debate with him? The man replied, I will. The lecturer perceiving his ignorance, knew that the people who had met to hear a lecture, would be disamonited if they went on to debate. He proposed.

ple's information. He admitted that he had not read all the abolition papers, &c., and wished to obtain more light. The man willingly assented to answer his queries, when something like the following dia-

ogue ensued:

Lecturer. How long has it been since the pres-

Man. [Pausing a little,] about 23 years.

L. What was the name of the first anti-slaver aper that was published?

M. I do not remember—I have forgot. L. Would you know if I were to me

M. O, yes. L. Was it the African Repository? M. Yes, that's the very paper!!
L. Where was it published?
M. Don't know—I have forgotten—should know

I heard the name of the place. L. Was it in Pittsburgh? M Yes! that is the place!? L. Who was the first prominent leader in the anti-slavery ranks—the first man who commenced ag

M. I have forgot-don't recollect-should know heard. L. Was it McDuffie?

M. Yes! he was the very man!!!
The audience could hold up no longer, and spontaneously burst forth in a roar of laughter.
The lecturer observed that the people might profit by the information this man communicated, and took

his seat.

This is one of the most complete specimens pro-slavery ignorance that has come to the public of late. It shows in bold relief that the opponents

BEET SUGAR-Again .- Good reader, did you er see any beet sugar? did you ever taste it? have; and must say that handsomer or better flavor-ed brown sugar we never met with. The grain is We are to obey God rather than men.
We are to obey God rather than men.
We are Mr. B. justly calls 'a false inference,' but -while the flavor is like that of maple, free from least tinge of nausea, and sweeter to the taste than the purest loaf. If such sugar can be produced at the same price as cane or maple, it will have a great run. We conceive that Mr. Child (to whose book we alluded in our former remarks) is rendering an important service to the American public, and we hope to himself also, by bringing the question to a hope to himself also, by bringing the question to a practical test. He manufactured, (so far as we know,) the first beet sugar ever produced in America: For this, he has within a few weeks received a premium of \$100 from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, it being the same article to which previously a medal was awarded at the great Boston Mechanics Fair in the autumn. About 300 lbs. were made in 1838, much of which was good, but a still better are itself. Nor can such facts justify us in maintaining that the powers that be have no rightful authority to punish evil doers.

What is remarked respecting God's raising up Pharaoh, Nebachadnezzar, &c. to shew his power in them, overruling their evil deeds for good, &c. is all irrelevant to the point at issue. These facts no more prove that God has not approvingly ordained civil government, than the fact that he, in some sense, ordained that the Chaldean monarch should cast the three children into the fiery furnace, and overruled it for good, proves that he did not approvingly ordain the act of the same monarch 'in delivering Jeenniah from his persecutors' God's ordined in favor or appearance to the finest West India. overruled it for good, proves that he did not approvingly ordain the act of the same monarch 'in delivering Jeremiah from his persecutors.' God's ordination of things does not destroy, or confound the moral character of men's actions. This we all advantage of the molasses has been a matter of surprise to us. In France, the molasses is considered of men's actions. value except for feeding animals, or for distilling and it sells for 4 or 5 cts a gallon. The molasse from the sugar in question is of a bright amber color, and so pure and pleasant, as to be preferred by many to any but sugar-bakers. Mr. Child considers the following points to be well ascertained by his experience thus far:

1. That all the saccharine contained in the beet can be extracted by the method of designation.

can be extracted by the method of desiccation.

2. That the raw sugar can be obtained without 2. That the raw sugar can be obtained witho any bad taste, and fit for immediate consumption. 3. That American beets, though generally inferior to the European in saccharine richness, can by suitable culture be made inferior to none.

4. That 50 per. cent more of chrystalizable suga can be obtained by the method desiccation, that has generally been obtained by grating and pressing r macerating the green beet.

5. That the beet, once dried, may be kept an inefinite time without liability to injury.

ministration of civil government is, in many particulars, unrighteous and unnecessarily severe, I hesistate not to take the affirmative of the question at issue. I understand Mr. B. (very inconsistently, in my opinion, with some of his concessions,) as taking the negative of this question.

I consider Matthew 5. 38, 40, to be reconciled with my understanding of Rom. 13, 1 to 7, by considering the latter as an exception to the former. I humbly conceive, that I have sustained this position by rational and scriptural argument in my several essays. But, whether I have done this or not, I appeal to every candid and discerning reader, and to my friend B. himself, to determine, whether, for my advocacy of this single principle of the right of the civil magistrate to punish (in some manner) evil-doers, I am to be classed with those who 'do not quote Paul to prove that it is the duty of christians to be non-resisting subjects of "the powers that be;" but (what is vastly important with them) to justify christians in creating, chonging and controlling "the MAPLE-SUGAR. Gov. Hill in his Family Visitor

The Slave Trade.

The following is a list of American vessels engaged in the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa, during the spring and summer of 1839, whose names have been communicated to the Secretary of the Navy, by Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia, and Agent of the United States Government for captured Africans.

The Venus, of Baltimore, a ship of 466 tons, sailed in April, with 860 slaves on board, for the Havana, Wm. Phillips, master. She is now, in November reported to be back on the coast, fully armed, and prepared for resistance. On her last voyage she cleared, after paying all expenses, two hundred thousand dollars.

lars.
The Traveller, a Baltimore schooner, after coasting here for some weeks, collecting rice, &c. for the factories, sailed in May with a full cargo of slaves for the Havana. She is reported to be again on the

Gallinas, with a full cargo of slaves on board.

The Mary Ann Cassard, was taken fitted for the slave trade, and sent into Sierra Leone, by Lieut.

Keller, of H. B. M. brig Brisk. The Court would

not receive her, and Lieut. Keller was merged in damages for violating the American flag. Two weeks after, she was taken with more than two hun dred slaves.

The lago was taken by the Termagent, and car-

The lago was taken by the Termagent, and carried into Sierra Leone, completely fitted for slaves. The Court refused to receive her. Not long afterwards she was taken by the Saracen, just as she was about to receive her slaves on board; she had made away with the American flag and papers, and had the Spanish up at the time; consequently she was condemned and cut up. condemned and cut up.

The Uphrates, of Baltimore, taken by Lord F. J.
Russell, delivered to me in July, and sent to Phila-

Russell, delivered to me in July, and sent to Philadelphia in August.

The Jack Wilding, of Baltimore, (schooner) Wm.
Young, commander, taken in British Acra, full cargo and 1100 doubloons, by H. B. M. brig Dolphin.

The Waukeen, captured at New Cesters, in July; then under Spanish, but a short time before under

American colors, (of New Orleans,)

The Victoria, of New Orleans, on this coast dur The Victoria, of New Orleans, on this coast during most of the summer under American colors, doing business for the slavers. She sailed from here with about 400 slaves, and was captured under Spanish colors at St. Jago de Cuba with 270 on board, the rest having perished.

The Rebecca, of Baltimore, taken under Spanish colors and went to Sierra Leone, and condenned.

ors and condemned.

Mary Cushing, of Baltimore, once taken, brought into Sierra Leone, and cleared on account of her

American.

Sarah and Priscilla, schooner, of Baltimore, taken
at Gallinas, completely fitted for the slave trade,
carried into Sierra Leone—cleared on account of

All Truth Important.

Not long since, I heard the doctrine advanced from the pulpit, that, notwithstanding great truths are most important, all truths are important, from the relation that one truth bears to other truths, and that all truths bear to each other. As illustrative of the position taken, the speaker said that though the corner and foundation stones of a building may ap-pear to be most important in its structure, yet the whole edifice may be thrown down by the removal of small stones. The man who hates and rejects cer-tain truths will be affected by it throughout his course from the necessary connection of the truths rejected with all other truths.

all other truins.

Here is a great and important doctrine commending itself to the consideration of all teachers of moral and religious truth.—Vt. Telegraph.

It appears from the Vicksburg, (Mississippi,) papers, that the exhibition of mob-law, which disgraced that city a few years since, in the destruction of the gamblers, has not answered the purpose. They have again returned, and resumed their occupation; and a gates had spent the greater part of a session of sevulular forms. en hours, in the consideration of the resolutions from the select committee in reference to the refusal of the Governor of New York to surrender certain fugitives from justice on the demand of the Executive gitives from justice on the demand of the Executive of Virginia. The committee recommended another appeal to New York to do their neighbors justice, and accompanied the appeal with resolutions, couched in a threatening, gasconading strain. The House stripped these resolutions of nost of their braggart air, but did not change the remedy proposed by the committee. That is, they adopted the suggestions of the committee to work a problem supplies to the committee. of the committee, to make another appeal to New-York, and not resort forthwith to legislative enactments to redress the wrong. There was perfect unanimity on the main point, i. e. that Virginia was right, and New York wrong ; the fruitful source of all the discussion and seeming discord sprung from the crude and uncourteous style in which the resolutions were drafted.—Boston Courier.

PAINFUL CASE. The attention of a judge of the Criminal Sessions was directed on Thursday, to a Criminal Sessions was affected on Thursday, to a wretched looking creature, who stood shivering in one corner of the Court Room. She was thin and feeble, and had apparently but just recovered from severe indisposition. On inquiry he learned that she had been in prison for two weeks on a charge of theft—that just before her committal, she had become a wether, and at the time noticed by the Judge. come a mother, and at the time noticed by the Judge. as well as for the previous fortnight, her only appar consisted of a single thin garment. She was with out shoes or stockings, and was also bareheaded. An officer was immediately despatched for suitable clothing, and the charge against the miserable woman, proving on investigation to be almost, if not altogether unfounded, she was discharged.—Phil.

THE 'PECULIAR INSTITUTION.' The following is an affair which occurred between two peace officers in Sumpter Co. S. C. on the 9th Dec. or rather between a sheriff that was and one that was to be. George Robertson, a candidate for Sheriff, struck John Kimmey, the present Sheriff, across the head with a bowie knife, and wounded him severely

Kimmey then shot Robertson through the body, an escaped into the yard of Mr. Gore's Hotel, and crept under the house. He was pursued by James Shearn with a pistol, and after some search, traced by the blood to his hiding place. Kimmey begged his not to kill him, but Shearn shot him deliberatel through the body.

Robertson survived his wound a few hours, an

Kinmey about two days. Shearn made his escape and also another individual by the name of Win Sims, who was involved as accessory to the murde —Macon (Geo., Messenger.

No truly good man can regard the present condition of the Theatres of Boston, but with feelings of intense delight. These deep and powerful sources of evil, which have for so many years sown and nourished corruption in its most dreadful form, among all classes of the community, seem destined speedily to become extinct. This is an omen of good to which no boundaries can be affixed; and which the enlarged and constantly increasing attendance at the meetings of our institutions, moral and religious, furnishes almost incontestible evidence that we may soon realize.

The number of hogs packed this winter in Cincinnati does not amount to one half the number

ITEMS.

SAFE CARGO. The Steamer Belle which took fire eighty miles below St. Louis, was immediately run ashore, and though full of passengers, all escaped before her explosion, which was found to have been caused by sixteen hundred kegs of powder on board.

Romantic Names.—All the steamboats that ply on the Thames between London and Greenwich are of iron. The names of seven of them are as follows;—Twilight, Starlight, Moonlight, Daylight, Bride, Bridesmaid, Bridesgroom.

In the case of Benjamin Brandreth against B. B Mussey, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages of the defendant for counterfeiting his pills, a verdict was taken in the Suprome Court, recently, for the plaintiff by agreement, for \$6,283.

It is currently reported and generally believed, that Brandreth paid Mussey a large sum to have this verdict entered; and immediately the fact of the

The Wyoming, captured by H. B. M. brig Buzzard and sent to the United States.

The Eagle of Baltimore—sent home by a British

A public meeting took place at Demerara, (West Sierra Leone, by H. B. M. brigs Lyle and Saracen, completely fitted for the slave trade; the Court would not receive them on account of their being to obtain a supply of free colored American laborers

Americans.

The Hugh Boyle of Baltimore, a schooner of 120 ctons, sailed in the spring with 120 slaves on board. She returned a short time since from Havana, and about the middle of October, sailed again from the Callians with 500 ctober, sailed again from the Standing in his door—the short taking effect in his standing in his door—the short taking effect in his standing in his door—the shot taking effect in his shoulder; but it was supposed the wound would no prove mortal.

prove mortal.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM ILLUSTRATED. Dr. Charles Jewitt of Rhode Island, whose 'Death on the Striped Pig' is well known to our readers—has got up another illustration of the evils of Intemperance. It is a good sized and remarkably well executed lithographic engraving, just published by Whipple and Damrell, and represents a view of the fathers of a town or city granting licenses for selling spirits on the one hand—and Pope Leo X, granting lindulgences for the commission of crime on the other. The remarks which are made by the individuals composing the assembled groups, and the whole character of the picture, are all well calculated to place in its true light the character of the odious license system. We commend this picture to the serious attention of our legislators.—Mer. Jour.

The Licensee Law. The bill repealing the Licensee Law of 1838, was yesterday approved and signed by the Governor—and will take effect in thirty days from that time. The people now look to those legislators who have been instrumental in procuring the repeal of the present law, to establish a substitute—which shall better promote the cause of Temperance in this Commonwealth, and which at the same time (according to the Governor's recommendation) will not be supposed to interfere with the pursuits and employments of individuals.

Their ingenuity will be severely taxed, to devise a bill which shall combine these advantages.—Mer. Jour.

The Rebecca, of Baltimore, taken under Spanish colors and sent to Sierra Leone, and condemned. Her American papers and flag were found on board of her, with a letter from her owner, J. Murphy of Baltimore, directing the captain how to proceed; to destroy the American colors and papers when the slaves should be received, &c.

The George Cook, of Baltimore, Wim. Weems, master, sailed in September from Kabende, with three hundred and twenty slaves on board.

The Butterfly, American brigantine, captured in British waters and carried into Sierre Leone.

My Boy, a schooner of New Orleans. Last year she sailed from the coast with a full cargo of slaves. In the interval of the manufer of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society of this city of the interval of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society of this city of the interval of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society of this city of the interval of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. Several of My Boy, a schooner of New Orleans. Last year she sailed from the coast with a full cargo of slaves. In October last she was captured at British Acra, fitted for the slave trade, J. Harvey, master.

Charleston of Charleston, sailed from Gallinas in January last, with 300 slaves.

Hyperion, of Baltimore, Wm. Hackland, master, some time on the coast under American colors; in November, 1838, she was taken under Spanish colors and condemned.

alogue of names, that nearly all the most celebrated men of literature, science, arts, and arms, were never at the universities.

A Mr. R. Granville, of Covington, Louisiana, has been arrested and held in \$1000 bonds on suspicion of having caused the death of a female slave, by blows and cruel treatment.

It is ascertained beyond dispute, that in all the states where pork is the great staple, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, though there never existed larger droves of hogs, there has not been packed or cured this winter one half the quantity of last year. Thus at Cincinnati, in 1838-9, 190,000 hogs, in 1839-40 only 75,000,—a falling off in one year of 116,000.

MAN POISONED BY SHOT. A colored man, nam Boyer, died in Philadelphia on Friday, from the pois-oning effects of shot that were left in a bottle of eider that he drunk. The shot had been used in cleansing the bottle, and had remained in it by accident. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser speaks of a gold

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser speaks of a gold pen, manufactured by a New York jeweller, as a ne plus ultra article. The gold is proof against all the corroding power which ink can bring against it, wheth-er black, blue, or green. The point is fortified with a small particle of some composition almost as hard as a diamond. It writes as well after a year's use as at first.

RARE INSTANCE OF CONJUGAL AFFECTION. In

asse before a New York court, a woman, a witness, swore that she had never lost sight of her husband for twelve hours together, at any one time, either day or night, during a period of fifty years. SOUTHERN REFINEMENT. The following flattering

picture of a member of the Legislature of Florida is drawn by the editor of the Apalachicola Gazette : 'About the last we saw of 'the honorable gentleman from Franklin,' on the first day of the session was in the midst of an election scrimmage at a drink-ing establishment not 20 miles from home. With his coat off, his sleeves rolled up, and a bandanna which he had borrowed from his friend the butcher, round his waist he was been been been to the second round his waist, he was loudly calling that the by standers might hold him in, lest he should fight some

The British government, it appears, bave been a tively interposing in the affair of the Amistad, and promptly sent dispatches to their minister here, to intercede with our government in behalf of the negroes also, they directed their minister at Madrid to ask for their liberty, should they be sent to Cuba—and at the same time to urge Spain to enforce the laws against Montez and Ruiz. FROM JAMAICA. The Dispatch grumbles over the

From Jamaica. The Dispatch grunners recent elections in the island for civic officers, from which it is inferred that some of the successful candidates are colored men! The editor speaks of the 'dingy magistrates of Kingston,' and 'being chosen by black and brown electors.' Another article says by black and brown electors. Another article say the aldermen chosen were 'the negro candidates. Mr. Whitmarsh has arrived there from Northampton Mass. with a large supply of mulberry plants, to in troduce the cultivation of silk.

Hats, Caps, Stocks and Trunks. GEORGE ADAMS, No. 300 Washington Street Offers for sale a prime assortment of fashionable Fur and Silk HATS; Cloth and Velvet CAPS, in Fur and Silk HATS; Cloth and Velvet CAPS, in great variety, wholesale and retail; NECK-STOCKS, UMBRELLAS, VALICES, CARPET-BAGS; Hair, Leather and Travelling TRUNKS; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. The patronage of his friends and the public is earnestly solicited. Hats and Caps made to order at short notice. Call and examine for yourselves, IF No. 300 Washington-St. I Feb. 27.

DESPOTISM IN AMERICA. Just published, and for sale by Whipple and Dam ell, No. 9, Cornhill, DESPOTISM IN AMERICA or an Inquiry into the Nature and Results of th Slaveholding System in the United States. By th author of 'Archy Moore.

The Slave: or Memoir of Archy Moore. New Edition. Two volumes in one.

The price of these works is 50 cents per single copy, \$5 per-dozen. They are beautifully printed on fine paper, and neatly bound with cloth backs.

By the same author, just published and for sale as above, Banks, Banking and Paper Currencies, in three parts: Part I., History of Banks and Paper Money. Part I., History of Banks and rap-parts II., Argument for open competition in Part III., Apology for one dollar notes. Boston, Feb. 14.

STRICTURES ON GOV. MORTON'S MESSAGE Strictures on Governor Morton's Message, by a Democrat, second Edition, just published and for sale at the office of the SPY, 32 Congress st. Price 50 cents per dozen. feb 28 3t H. L. DEVEREUX.

Book and Job Printer. THE OFFICE is furnished with good type of var-ous sizes, suitable for Book and Pamphlet work; and with all the fashionable Job Type from the pra-cipal Type Foundries, in the United States, for thus and Fancy Jobs.

COLE'S PARAGON.

THOMAS COLE returns his thanks to the property for the liberal patronage he has heretofore read, and solicits a continuance of the same, at his ed, and solicits a continuance of the same, at his
HAIR CUTTING & CURLING ESTABLISHMENT in Atkinson Street, 3d door from Milk St. where he would be happy to wait on all who favor him win

eir custom.

Particular attention paid to Cutting Children's Hair.

PERFUMERY of all kinds kept for sale.

Circular. To Temperance Men. THE BOSTON SPY, Edited by Richard Hildren

A new temperance paper has been commenced Boston, with the above title, and the friends of ten Boston, with the above title, and the friends of temperance are called upon to aid in its support. It is very CHEAP PAPER, the subscription price being only ONE BOLLAR A YEAR, for a single copy, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, where ten or more club together, in a town. It is issued every Wedges, Day, at No 32 Congress Street, by Kidde & Wedges.

WRIGHT.

If the Temperance men of Massachusetts wish to have a paper which will take a firm and decide stand against the sale of intoxicating drisk, and which will manfully meet and oppose the enemies of truth and righteousness, bet them 'come up to tackety, and patronize the Boston Sty.

Subscriptions received by the Publishers, at their office, No. 32 Congress Street, (up stairs.)

KIDDER & WRIGHT.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at \$5, Cornhill, HE SLAVE: or the Memoirs of Archy Moore.

rice 50 cents.

DESPOTISM IN AMERICA, by the author of Archy Moore. Price 50 cents.

LECTURES ON BRITISH INDIA, by George l'Hompson, with a Preface by W

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

A first class vessel of about 250 tons will sail from the port of Boston for BRITISH GUIANA, on a about the 10th of April next. This vessel will be victualled and fitted up, (under the supersymptomic form of the first persent of the 'limiteration Society of British Guiana,' exclurively for the accommedation of those free persons of color, who may be desirons of emigrating to that Colony. They will, with their finulties and baggage, be convered there FREE OF ANY EXPENSE, and be provided Grants with Lodging And Food, by the Directors of the Imigration Society, until they have an opportunity of obtaining satisfactory Employment. No demand will be made upon them either for the passage or maintenance, as above stated; and they will be at liberty, on their arrival in Guiana, to choose the employment they may prefer, or deem most advantage ones to themselves. employment they may prefer, or deem most advantage

constothemselves.

They will be under the special care of a Govers.

Ment-officer, appointed by the Executive, whose duty it is, as Emigration Agent, to furnish all emigrants arriving in the Colony with every necessary lvice and assistance.

FREE, INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS OF COLOR, who

FREE, INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS OF COLOR, whe are desirous of emigrating to British Guiana, where they will be certain to meet with lucrative employment and enjoy equal social privileges with the white in habitants, will leave their names before the 31st of March with Messrs. John T. Hilton, Thomas Col. W. S. Jennings, Joseph W. Butler, J. G. Barbados, or either of them, who will furnish all necessary is formation. As it is considered desirable to maintain (as far

possible) an equality in the number of the sex with families will be preferred, although a tions will be made to unmarried persons o EDWARD CARBERY,

Boston, Feb. 18, 1840.

BRITISH GUIANA. Edward Carbery, Esq. Agent of the Im Society of British Guiana, having appointed John T. Hilton, Thomas Cole, W. S. Jen W. Butler, and James G. Barbadoes, of this committee to carry the objects of that Society is effect, they have consented to act in that a pacity, and accordingly are now ready to recit and register the names of all free colored persons, good character and industrious habits, who may easire to avail themselves of the advantages of a set ment on that free soil—and also to give such is mation respecting the immigration plan as may be sired. The transportation to the colony will be sired. The transportation to the colony will be of expense to the einigrants.

All letters must be post paid, and addresse

the secretary, No. 2, Court-st. Boston.

JAMES G. BARBADOES, Secretary.



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist,

No. 98 Court Street, corner of Stoddard Street, Bos Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth. Extracting.—Dr. II. has an Improved Extractor for removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable tall other instruments. Its popularity and excellent require no other recommendation than the fact, the during the past year it has removed nearly Two Than sand Teeth. Extracting 25 cents.

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attention to the one and only correct method of file carious teeth with gold, and as he received the prem carrous teeth with gold, and as he received and the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, le load decayed teeth and warrant them Price & Artificial Teeth.—Persons desirons of having & teeth, can have the Mineral or unchange teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their pet ly natural appearance and utility. Single pivot & 2, and on gold plate lower than any other pia

the city or country. Half or whole setts furnished very low terms.

Individuals are invited to call at office, and examispecimens. Dr. II. is permitted to refer to WM. LLOVD GARRISON, AND LLOVD GARRISON, AND LLOVE GARRISON, AND CONTROL WITH CONTROL WAS A CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF AMASA WALKER, ESQ. Dr. THOMAS BARNES.

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VOL. X .---EFUGE OF From the Recen

know not wit a few abolitionis ire; but can say the re enabled us to a duals in this portion a voice, most sign resuaded, that from ch a feeling must and religious port e outrage offered eful clergymen in l an thirty years ha st settled, faithfully Scient to cast a s

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Extraordinary

Mr. EDITOR,-At th

ont Anti-Slavery n was adopted. they now enjoy it holder, and the su Now, as your corres ergymen of different nd never having hear y in any other terms bation, he cannot be hen, alluded to in the oppose the cause of e a the subject'; and elieve that the plain elieve that the plain lat all clergymen in lat all clergymen in the lat all clergymen in lat all clergymen lat cle

piend of Colonization blemniy look at the blarge and vote, by emont, against all ould have it understo on. It is nothing she ad in their view, of st ose ministers ought to far as they could de hey pronounce them y of support or c w, was this a b spel rule, or accord church members?
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